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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

It would be rather late in the day just now to enter into all the arguments adduced by Mr. Monckton Milnes and his supporters in favour of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. As to the feeling on the subject, we think it may be said that among the great mass of the public there is none whatever. Let any reader ask himself whether in his own particular circle there are any single men who consider it a hardship not to be able to marry, first Miss Jones the elder, and afterwards, on her demise (and after an appropriate period of mourning), Miss Jones the younger? Or any married men who, being already united to one of two or more sisters, complain, either in the presence or in the absence of their living wife, that in case of her death the law will not allow them to replace her by her nearest female relative? Even among widowers how many are there who would think of marrying a sister-in-law; and, finally, among the small number who may be so inclined, how many are there who could find sisters-in-law to marry them? It is evident that the number even of those men who fancy themselves aggrieved by the existing prohibition against marrying a deceased wife's sister is very small. With regard to the prohibition itself we can only say that, if it be removed, we may expect soon afterwards to hear of a society being formed to procure permission for disconsolate widowers with large families to marry their deceased wife's sister's daughter. There is no more "consanguinity" in the one case than in the other, and it will be easy to show that there is no woman to whom the education of a large family of motherless children can be so well intrusted as to the mother's niece. It is curious, by the way, to observe the strikingly different opinions expressed on the subject of Mr. Monckton Milnes's rejected bill by the various metropolitan newspapers—the Liberal journals, as a rule, being in favour of it, the Conservative ones against it. The *Morning Chronicle* is convinced that the proposed alteration in the marriage law is "required by the opinion and feeling of the country;" the radical *Telegraph*, for one, quotes Scripture, and proves from Leviticus that the law of Moses is permissive as to the matter in dispute; while the ultra-Liberal *Daily News*, for the first time on record, places itself under the shelter of the episcopacy, and reminds its readers that twenty-one Bishops and two Arch-

bishops of the Established Church have said that, in their opinion, there is no biblical prohibition which touches upon it. On the other hand, the *Standard* declares that, "whether from a social or a religious point of view, the marriages which it is proposed to legalise are regarded with instinctive



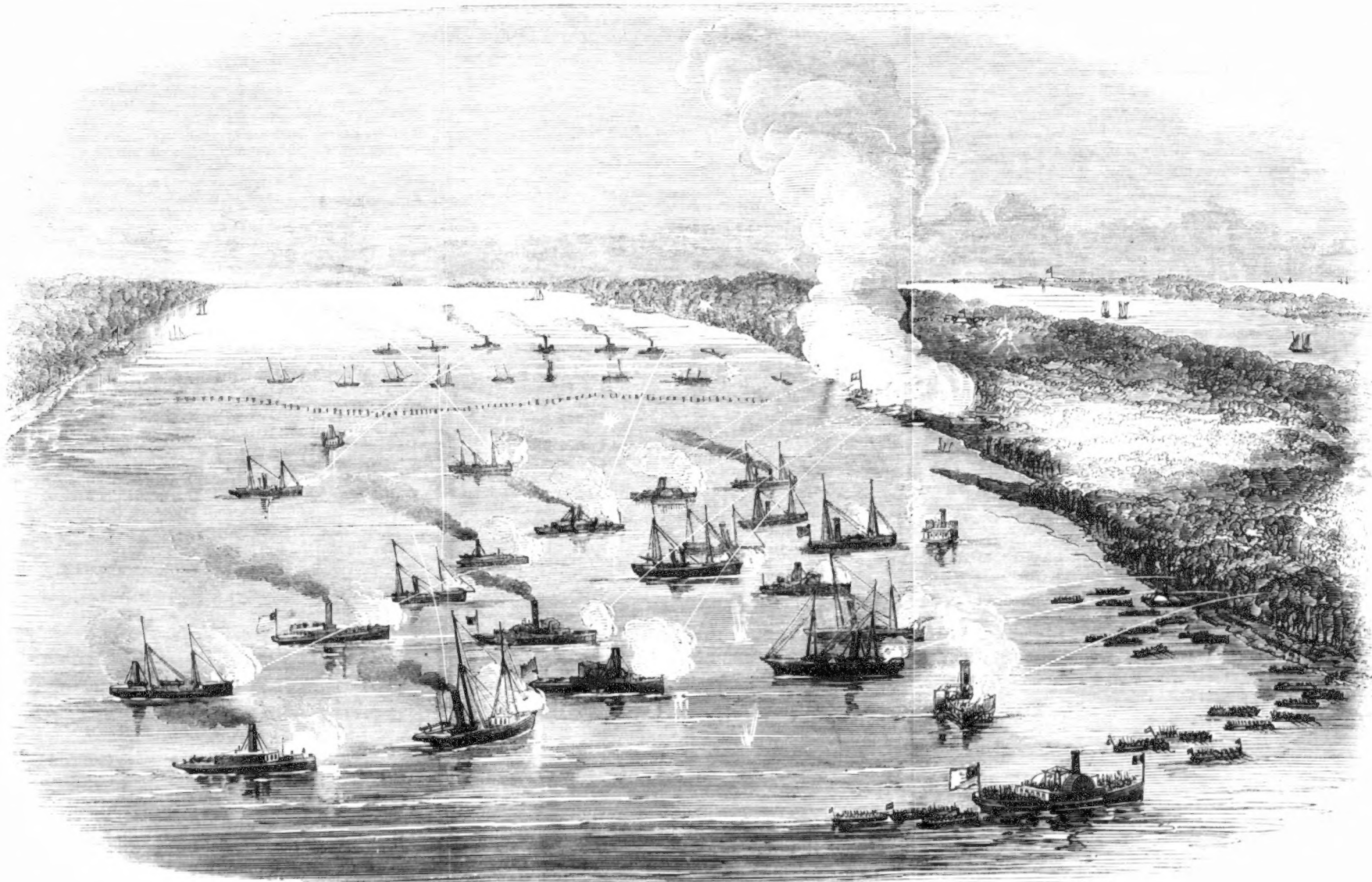
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BURNSIDE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST ROANOKE ISLAND.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY, NEW YORK.)

aversion;" while the *Times* (a Conservative journal on the whole, at least by comparison) maintains that such marriages are defensible on much the same grounds as will justify polygamy itself. Finally, the *Morning Star* regards Mr. Monckton Milnes's measure as "sanctioned alike by religion and good sense"

(as though the two were sometimes at variance!), "and generally approved of by the country;" whereas the *Church Review* denounces it as "a hideous bill, which will bring disgrace upon Christian England, if God allows us to be punished for our shortcomings by suffering it to pass the Legislature."

For our own part we are simply sorry to see the sister-in-law dragged out every year into a doubtful and disagreeable position, in which she has, naturally, never asked to be placed. Hitherto she has been a most popular personage in all English families, and has even held a high poetical status. Tennyson has addressed one of his most graceful lyrics to a future wife and a future sister-in-law; Coleridge has celebrated the virtues of a sister-in-law in his poem of "The Three Graves," in which a husband and wife go mad under a curse, and an affectionate and equally-accursed sister-in-law obligingly takes part in their delirium; Leigh Hunt, as appears from his recently-published correspondence, addressed all his best letters to his sister-in-law. But it is as sisters-in-law, and not, under any possible circumstances, as future wives, that these real and imaginary ladies have had literary homage, in prose and verse, so liberally addressed to them. To alter the sister-in-law's position for the sake of a few widowers who pretend that they cannot take care of their children themselves would (apart from all other considerations) be a gross injustice to the greater and better part of society.

Considering that no bills of importance are being brought before the House, the Parliamentary debates for the time of year are interesting enough. The subject of the discussion on international law which took place last Monday (provoked by a motion of Mr. Horsfall, ultimately withdrawn) was of course of the highest moment; but, though several good speeches were made, no new arguments were brought forward on either side. The Peace party, unable for the present to do away with the horrors of war altogether, consider that an attempt might at least be made to reduce them to the smallest possible amount. Every civilised man must be of the same way of thinking: it is only when a question arises as to the best means of attaining the proposed end that a difference of opinion is found. An enormous majority of the House of Commons and of the people of England are convinced that the total abolition of fighting is as impossible as the total abolition of anger, injustice, and



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT BARTOW, ROANOKE ISLAND. (FROM A SKETCH BY E. MARSHALL, SURGEON ON BOARD THE GUN-BOAT STAIN AND TRAPES.)

all the passions and vices by which fighting is produced. What is possible is to limit its attendant evils by certain laws, which, even then, are not always sure to be observed. Flags or other symbols of truce have been respected from the earliest ages, and quarter has been given; and the peaceful inhabitants of undefended towns are left unmolested (except that they were rather heavily taxed) even by the Tartar hordes who overrun the east of Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. But cases occur even now (there have been instances of it quite lately in the American war) in which flags of truce are not received and no quarter is granted; and we all remember that during the Crimean war Kertch was partially sacked, though it made no defence, and, according to the ordinary rules of war, ought to have been occupied in the most peaceable manner. The general law, however, appears to be that each country at war with another country does that country as much harm as it possibly can in the hope of causing it as speedily as possible to sue for peace: and this always has been, and still is, the best and most humane principle on which fighting can be carried on. War, to be short, must be severe and unsparring; and, if its severity were mitigated by commercial transactions being freely permitted between belligerent Powers, there appears to be no reason why it should not be eternal, and why the state of war should not become more clearly than ever the state natural to the human race, as, according to an old English and modern French philosopher, it has been from the beginning. It would be easy, moreover, to show that war carried on under such restrictions as are proposed by Mr. Bright and his friends would be most demoralising. We suppose it is to be understood that the traders of belligerent nations would not deliberately rob one another in this friendly commerce in the midst of war which it is proposed to sanction. If they are to benefit one another, as happens for the most part in ordinary international trade, then we shall have the disgraceful spectacle of two great classes in the same nation, one of which is on amicable, the other on hostile and destructive, terms with the same so-called "enemy." It would be like saluting a man with the right hand and at the same time trying to knock him down with the left. Not only would such a system be immoral and absurd, but it would also be impossible. Could a hostile fleet, besieging a fortress, allow vessels to pass which were known to be carrying provisions destined for the garrison inclosed in that fortress? Such an anomaly would have to be tolerated if the principle advocated by Mr. Bright and Mr. Horsfall were once fairly adopted; but, of course, no sailors, nor any nation worthy to have sailors, would tolerate it. It would be reducing war to a sort of murderous and endless tournament between armed men, instead of leaving it, as it now is, a deadly contest between nation and nation, in which, as all history proves, one within a certain time must get the better of the other. At present, when a beaten nation makes peace, it does so, not simply and solely because its armies and navies have been defeated, but because, by their defeat, its territory and the lives and property of its subjects have been placed, more or less, at the mercy of the victors. The Emperor Paul, some sixty years ago, when Russia and England were on the point of going to war, proposed to settle the dispute by single combat with George III. The Emperor Paul went further (in quite the same direction) than Mr. Bright and Mr. Horsfall, but it must not be forgotten that he was more than half a maniac.

When he has nothing to say in the House, we observe that Mr. Bright still amuses himself from time to time by writing letters to Reform associations, declaring, in his usual emphatic and spasmodic manner, that he is earnestly in favour of maintaining peace (as if there was some party in the country that wished to go to war), and that he does not like extravagant expenditure on the part of the Government (as if other people took a pleasure in seeing the public money wasted). In his latest epistle Mr. Bright upbraids (by insinuation) the middle classes of England with allying themselves to the aristocratic and governing class, instead of forming a union with "the great body of the nation." If the middle classes deserve Mr. Bright's not very insulting taunt (which is more than possible), and have confidence in their superiors rather than in their inferiors, what, it may be asked, is "the great body or the nation"—regarded as something apart from the united upper and middle classes? Simply a mass of hardworking, and, on the whole, well-conducted but at the same time uneducated and unthinking men. These are the persons to whom Mr. Bright would like to extend the suffrage; and even among them there is not a very large number who, in the long run, would be much affected by Mr. Bright's fervid oratory, and who would really care to be represented in Parliament. It is certain that those of the "great body" who are non-electors do not feel very acutely their inability to vote. Or perhaps a large number console themselves with the thought that, after all, by a little additional industry and self-restraint, they can, as it is, always qualify themselves for the suffrage.

POLICE PRACTICES IN ROME.—Dr. Maggiorani, one of the most eminent physicians of Rome, while hastening to attend a patient in an alarming state of illness, was stopped the other afternoon by a large body of police in plain clothes, who left the patient to shift for himself and escorted the doctor back to his own residence, where they made a most rigorous examination of all his books, papers, and private correspondence. The search lasted several hours, but nothing was discovered at all incriminating him. Meanwhile his patients were sadly alarmed at his protracted absence, and some female members of his family were frightened into fits by the unusual and importunate visitors who detained him at home.

THE ITALIAN FEELING AT TRIESTE. runs extremely high at the present moment. The Austrian officers are altogether excluded from the houses of the townspeople.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

GREAT expectations were formed of the results to be achieved by this expedition, which had been fitted out at great expense, and the destination of which was for a long time kept a profound secret. The object aimed at now appears to be to attain a position in rear of the Confederate forces in Virginia and to strike a blow at the once famous United States' Navy-yard at Norfolk, which was seized early in the war by the Secessionists. The anticipations formed of the advantages to be gained by General Burnside have not been altogether unrealised, though the ultimate object has not yet been accomplished. The capture of Roanoke Island, however, is a not insignificant success, and therefore a few details respecting it, and of the General commanding, in illustration of the Engravings on the preceding page, will not be uninteresting.

ACTING MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE.

The Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, Brigadier-General Ambrose Everett Burnside, was born at Liberty, in Union County, Indiana, on the 23rd of May, 1821, and is consequently now in his thirty-eighth year. In 1842 he entered the West Point Military Academy, and graduated in 1847, with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the 2nd United States' Artillery. In September of the same year he was transferred to the 3rd Artillery, and was attached to the rebel General (then Captain) Bragg's company, with which he marched in the division of General Patterson to the city of Mexico, and there remained until the close of hostilities. With this company he also was engaged for three or four years in the Indian border wars of New Mexico, distinguishing himself in an encounter with the Apache tribe in August, 1849, near Los Vegas, where he completely routed them, killing eighteen and taking nine prisoners, besides capturing a number of horses. For his gallantry on this occasion he was brought to the notice of the President and Congress, and in December, 1851, was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. In the commission appointed to settle the boundary lines between the United States and Mexico after the war between the two countries, General Burnside served as Quartermaster; and in 1851, in the capacity of bearer of despatches from Colonel Graham to President Fillmore, he traversed a distance of twelve hundred miles across the plains, from the Gila River through the Indian country, attended by an escort of but three men, in seventeen days. Subsequent to this he was stationed at Fort Adams, in Newport Harbour, and retired from service in October, 1853. In the interval to the outbreak of the present troubles he occupied himself in the civil walks of life. Shortly after his retirement from the army he turned his attention to the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle—known as the "Burnside rifle"—invented by himself. During the Administration of Buchanan it was submitted to Secretary of War Floyd, who gave assurances that it would be adopted. It transpired subsequently, however, that Floyd had made a bargain with another inventor, with whom he was to share the profits, and General Burnside, who had incurred considerable expense in bringing his weapon to perfection on the strength of Floyd's promises, was consequently involved in some pecuniary difficulties, from which an upright and honourable character and persevering industry have since entirely relieved him. He was, subsequent to this transaction, connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, along with General McClellan. While in Rhode Island he became acquainted with and married a lady of Providence, named Miss Bishop, with whom he removed to Chicago when appointed to the position in the railroad company. Having been elected treasurer of the company, he removed to New York, where he had been but a short time when summoned by Governor Sprague to take command of the 1st Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, with which he took part at the battle of Bull Run, acting during the engagement as Brigadier-General of the second brigade of the second division. It may be interesting to mention in this connection that the first company of his regiment was armed with the "Burnside rifle," a weapon that did good execution in the battle in avenging the wrongs of the inventor upon the co-rels of the traitor Floyd. Colonel Burnside's skilful generalship on this occasion brought him to the immediate notice of the authorities at Washington, and on the 6th of August last he was promoted to a full brigadier-generalship. Personally, General Burnside is a man of fine appearance, with a lofty forehead, expressive of deep penetration. His manners are very winning and pleasing, while at the same time his features denote firmness and decisiveness of character. He is, without, represented as a strict disciplinarian, a most implacable enemy to military irregularity, and yet a most popular man with every one.

THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

After many delays and disasters, General Burnside's expedition succeeded in entering Pamlico Sound on the 4th of February. On the 6th it left Hatteras for Roanoke Island, commanding the passage between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, which had been strongly fortified and garrisoned. It reached its destination on the 7th, and found that the defences consisted of not less than six forts and batteries, mounting over forty heavy guns, and garrisoned by between 4000 and 5000 men. The passage between the two sounds was found obstructed by sunken vessels and heavy piles, behind which lay the rebel flotilla of eight vessels, under the command of Commander Lynch. The bombardment of the principal fort was at once commenced by the gun-boats, under Commander Goldsborough, while General Burnside, under cover of a few vessels, landed his forces on the lower end of the island. This movement was rapidly and successfully effected, in face of the enemy, without loss. These operations consumed the 7th, and it was not until the 8th that the work of reduction commenced in earnest. On that day the barricades in the sound were forced, the rebel flotilla defeated and dispersed, the forts silenced and captured, and the entire rebel force on the island, with the exception of a few hundreds, who escaped in small boats, taken prisoners. Nor did the operations stop here. A detachment of the gun-boats were sent after the rebel flotilla which had taken refuge at Elizabeth City, where it was attacked and entirely captured or destroyed, with the exception of one small vessel, which escaped up the canal. The rebels evacuated Elizabeth City, after first setting it on fire. This was on the 10th. On the same day a detachment from the expedition occupied the town of Edenton, whence there is a good road intersecting the railway between Richmond and Norfolk, which, it is presumed, will speedily be cut, and Norfolk reduced from the rear.

Nearly 3000 prisoners and fifty heavy guns, many of them splendid rifled pieces from England, several batteries of light artillery, some thousands of small arms, and a large quantity of camp and army equipments, were among the trophies won. The loss on the National side was believed not to exceed forty killed and from 150 to 200 wounded. Among the killed are Colonel Russell, of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel De Montell, of the 1st Vermont Zouaves, who was fighting as a volunteer in the 9th New York Regiment, or Hawkins's Zouaves. The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded was heavy. Among the killed was O. J. Wise, son of Governor Wise, of Virginia, commander of the celebrated "Wise Legion" (captured badly).

Fort Bartow, the bombardment of which is shown in our Engraving, is one of the principal forts upon the Roanoke Island. The illustration also shows the relative positions of the Federal vessels and of the Confederate position which they were engaged in attacking.

THE FRENCH BISHOPS.—Some of the French bishops were resolved to proceed to Rome for the canonisation of the martyrs of Japan, in obedience to the letters of convocation, and in spite of the prohibition of their own Government. Thus the Bishop of Moulins (M. de Deux-Bois) has, it is believed, already set out. The Archbishop of Tours and the Bishop of Angers, who returned from Rome only a short time ago, are preparing to return; and the Bishop of Perpignan has announced his intention to comply with the summons of the Pope.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The debate on the Address in the Corps Législatif has continued during the past week. Amendments proposed by M. Jules Favre, condemning the occupation of Rome and the Mexican expedition, had both been negatived, and the financial policy of the Government, after a good deal of discussion, was approved. The commercial treaties with England, Prussia, &c., were then discussed, and loud lamentations on the part of the Protectionist party were made.

The birthday of the Prince Imperial had given rise to much festivity. There was an entertainment given by the Emperor and Empress, and one to the juveniles of the Imperial Guard by the young Prince, and a great number of local marriages and others had been decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour.

All the persons lately arrested have been released, with the exception of about seventeen, who are to be brought to trial on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Government.

Some of the Continental journals state that M. Thouvenel has addressed a despatch to the Italian Government complaining of the recent meetings of the Committees of Provision in Genoa, and urging that the association should be required to adopt a less demonstrative tone. This despatch explains probably the recent injunction addressed by the Italian Government to the committees.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial journal, in an article treating of neutrality and sympathy towards the Pope, says that Spain would not intervene at Rome if France were to withdraw her troops.

The same article states that Spain will also not recognise the legality of accomplished facts in Italy unless these are sanctioned by a European congress.

ITALY.

The 14th of March was ushered in at Turin by salvos of artillery, to celebrate the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel, and Prince Humbert, the heir apparent. The King on that day entered his forty-third year, and the Prince his nineteenth. The anniversary has been celebrated throughout the country with great solemnity. At Turin, on Saturday, at a grand dinner given by the President of the Council to the Diplomatic Corps, the senior member of the diplomatic body proposed a toast to the King of Italy. M. Ratazzi thanked the English Ambassador for the sentiments he had expressed towards the person of the King, and proposed a toast to all Powers friendly and allied towards Italy. The Prussian Ambassador, whose position was not without embarrassment, proposed as his toast, "The Prince Humbert." The American Minister then gave—"The happiness and union of a divided people." This toast doubtless referred to Italy, but was also susceptible of being applied to America, "although," says a Turin paper, "it has not been generally deemed appropriate on such occasions to propose a toast to one's own nation."

Parties in the Italian Parliament are considerably divided as to the course to be pursued in regard to the new Ministry. Meetings of different sections have been held, but the general determination seems to be to wait and watch events, and, so long as the Ministers pursued a policy favourable to Italian unity and progress, to support them.

The approaching Council of Bishops in Rome has been the theme of some discussion in the Italian Representative Chamber. A very able and independent member, Signor Petrucci della Gattina, called attention to the subject, and urged that as the Italian Bishops are, like all other of the public functionaries depending on the Government, obliged to request leave of absence before departing from the scene of their functions, any Bishop who should transgress this rule and should attend the Council without leave from the Government, ought to be deprived of his ecclesiastical office. The Minister, Signor Poggi, replied:—"The object of the Convocation at Rome is unknown, but it is certainly not of a religious character. The Government is sufficiently armed by laws against those Bishops who should take their departure from the State and should render themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Up to the present time leave of absence has always been requested; but, in case of this not taking place, the Government will consider what course to adopt." It is asserted that it will be proposed at the Convocation to make the maintenance of the Pope's temporal power a dogma of the Church.

The Pope has been suffering from fever, but is again convalescent and able to go abroad. It does not appear that the Papal Government has really succeeded in getting hold of the principal members of the National Committee, with a mass of treasonable correspondence, as was reported confidently a few days ago. The most important arrest has been that of Signor Venanzi, a wealthy baker, who resided with his brother-in-law, an army surgeon. The orderly soldier of the latter had frequently observed Signor Venanzi put in or take out papers from a recess concealed behind a bureau; and, having left his regiment to enlist as a gendarme, he bethought himself of this circumstance, and resolved to reveal it to his captain in order to show his zeal in the service he had newly adopted. The consequence was a rigorous inspection of the hiding-place by the Captain and a detachment of gendarmes. The papers found were not of the importance at first supposed, but some letters clearly showed that Signor Venanzi corresponded with persons out of the Papal dominions by no means friendly to the Pope.

Rumours of brigand bands having again appeared in various parts of the Neapolitan provinces are once more rife, and the explosion of bombs has been repeated in the city of Naples itself. The object of these explosions seems to be to create confusion, and it would appear that this purpose is so far attained. Demonstrations are got up by the populace in opposition to the Bourbonists, and vivas for Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, and Italy, have been raised, mingled with shouts of "Down with the Reactionists!" and even "Death to the priests!" In some instances windows were smashed by the mob in consequence of the owners of the houses having failed to comply with the demands made for illumination. The authorities have taken means to prevent these demonstrations in future.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on the 13th of March, the Government brought in bills to increase the taxes upon ground, upon buildings, upon classes, upon trades, upon incomes (with the exception of the proceeds derived from rent), and to raise the amount of the poll tax. The Bank Act was also introduced at the same time.

It is reported that a captain and two officers belonging to the Austrian fleet have been arrested at Mantua on suspicion of being partisans of the Italian cause. They have been conveyed to Trieste. Great precautions are being taken by the Austrian Government on the Venetian frontiers. The advanced posts have been doubled, and the garrisons augmented. Troops have also been posted along the line of the Po. The Emperor of Austria has left Venice, and gone to Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

The Ministerial crisis in Berlin has had further developments. The Liberal members of the Ministry, consisting of Herren von Patow, Puckler, Bernuth, and Count Schwerin, have resigned; and it is said that Von Auerswald is also desirous of retiring. Herr von der Heydt has been appointed Minister of Finance, retaining ad interim the Portfolio of the Ministry of Commerce; Count Itzenplitz, Minister of Agriculture; Herr von Müller (Chief Councillor of the Consistory), Minister of Public Worship; Count Lippe, Minister of Justice; and Herr von Jigow (President of the Police Department), Minister of the Interior.

The Coburg-Gotha Parliament, says a Berlin letter, have refused to bestow their final sanction upon the military convention with Prussia, positively prohibiting thereby the Prussian forces in the Danubio from interfering in the case of public disturbances, and likewise rejecting the proposal that Prussian soldiers shall be employed by military courts on the occasion of any dispute with civilians.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has made several concessions to landed proprietors, with a view to facilitating the redemption of property. Among these concessions are a prolongation of the use of the State loans already granted, the authorisation to contract new private loans, the transfer of former hypothecated debts upon estates given over to peasants, and the acceptance of papers of redemption at their nominal value as payment of hypothecated debts. The Livonian Diet has voted that the towns should be summoned to send members to the Diet, together with the introduction of a general Diet and a Senate for the Baltic provinces.

Letters from St. Petersburg assert that the Russian Government intends to contract a new loan for the purpose of enabling the Bank of Russia to resume cash payments.

The system of arrests for the most trifling causes is still continued at Warsaw. One nobleman was arrested and imprisoned for whistling an air from Balfe's "Puritan's Daughter," which he had just heard played by his lady-love; a second was arrested for wearing an old four-cornered cap; and a third, high in rank, because his paletot had folds in the back and strings in front!

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The official Budget for 1862 has been published, and shows a net surplus of £884,163, including the proceeds of the new tax. The Turkish troops which have taken possession of Zabzi have had an action with the insurgents of the Herzegovina. Its extent or results have not yet been made known.

The Turkish Government had taken measures at Larissa, and Janina, in Macedonia, and in Lower Albania, for the defence of the frontiers.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government has sent in a note to the German Diet on the Holstein question. This note shows a strong determination on the part of Denmark not to admit of German interference with its Government of Schleswig, and the note concludes with the observation that, should Germany confound the Schleswig with the Holstein question, Denmark would be forced, in the event of federal execution being applied to Schleswig, to regard such a proceeding as a *casus belli*.

GREECE.

Very contradictory accounts are received as to the Greek insurrection. One account, published in Paris, says that the movement was gaining ground in the provinces adjacent to Nauplia, and revolutionary committees had been established at Arta, Previsa, and Larissa. The Royal authorities had been expelled from Tripolizza. Another account—of a semi-official character—states that the Royal troops were pressing the siege of Nauplia with vigour; that the outer fortifications had been taken, and that the speedy suppression of the revolt was anticipated. The King had published a proclamation offering an amnesty to all soldiers compromised in the insurrection on condition of prompt submission; but it is said that not a single individual had taken advantage of the offer. Some of the Vienna journals state that the insurgents at Syra had proclaimed the third son of Victor Emmanuel as King of Greece, under the title of Otto II. The latest account from Athens states that all the cannon of the insurgents have fallen into the hands of the Royal troops. The insurgents are said to have asked for an amnesty. An armistice of twenty-four hours has been granted them. The small garrison of Syra, having taken possession of one of the Hellenic Company's steamers, were all captured by a Royal frigate off the island of Cythnos, and order, temporarily disturbed at Syra, was re-established. The prisoners at Chalcis had succeeded in escaping, but some were immediately captured in Chalcis, and the rest were forced to surrender to the authorities of Thebes.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

In opening the Parliament, on the 7th of March, Sir Henry Storks, the Lord High Commissioner, in a speech characterised by great moderation, called upon the Chamber to co-operate with the Government in a calm and conscientious spirit. In his reply, the President, Zervo, promised serious consideration of the High Commissioner's speech, but did not fail to insist on the identification of the Ionian with the Hellenic people. He said that the deputies would endeavour to accelerate the advent of the future nationality of the Ionian Islands, and he trusted that the great nation represented by Sir Henry Storks would appreciate the conduct of the Chamber and aid in the realisation of its wishes.

MEXICO AND PERU.

Advices from Mexico to the 21st ult., received via Havannah and New York, state that General Prim had had an interview with General Doblado at Soladad; that the result of the meeting was considered to be favourable to a speedy arrangement of the dispute; and the following are mentioned as the conditions agreed upon:—"Negotiations will be commenced at Orizaba between two Mexican Ministers and the Allies. The allied forces will occupy Orizaba, Cordova, and Tehuacan, as a sanitary measure. If the negotiations are at any time broken off by disagreement, the allied forces will retire to their former positions. As soon as the forces move towards Orizaba, Cordova, and Tehuacan, the Mexican flag shall be displayed at Vera Cruz and on San Juan d'Ulloa, by the side of the English, French, and Spanish flags. If the negotiations terminate unfavourably, the Mexicans promise to respect and protect the hospitals of the Allies. The march inland will commence immediately."

In Peru matters are quieter, but political dissension still agitates the country. Certain parties in Lima were trying to prepare public opinion for a proposition to reannex Peru to Spain, and are said to be seconded in their endeavours by the Bishops and other leading members of the clergy.

CHINA.

The principal news from China is the progress of the rebels towards Shanghai; but, as they had been informed that England and France had taken the city under their protection, it was thought the Taepings would not venture to attack it and thereby engage in hostilities with the Allies.

INDIA.

By a telegram dated Bombay, Feb. 27, we learn that the insurgents in Sylhet were causing much trouble to our troops, by whom four villages had been stormed, but not without much loss. General Showers, with the 35th Regiment, had been ordered up to their support.

At Calcutta the reintroduction in the Legislative Council of the bill authorising the punishment of whipping had caused some surprise, as it was thought that the strong public opinion expressed against it had induced the Governor-General to withhold his consent.

The licence tax has been abolished as unnecessary, the financial equilibrium being restored. The cash balances of the Treasury amount to £18,000,000.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—The Prince Imperial on Sunday entered his seventh year, and it is universally admitted that he is exceedingly advanced for his age. He speaks four languages, excels in all bodily exercises, rides particularly well, is of a gay, lively disposition, and remarkable for his general intelligence. He is most popular among his young comrades of the Imperial Guard, has a thousand questions to ask when they meet, and always separates from them with regret.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE is a full confirmation of the occupation of Nashville by the Federals. The Secretary of War has received a despatch from General Buell, announcing the fact that his troops had taken possession. The Confederates were stated to have abandoned everything in their flight, and a vast amount of stores had fallen into the hands of the Federal troops. The Confederates have evacuated Murfreesboro, and retired further south. They are also said to have completely laid Columbus, Kentucky, in ashes, and to have retreated upon Port Randolph, carrying away guns and everything available. Columbus and Bowling Green have been occupied by the Federals.

General Banks's division of the Federal force has crossed the Potomac from Sandy Hook to Harper's Ferry, has occupied Bolivia and Charleston, and the surrounding country on both sides of the Shenandoah. A rumour has been current in Southern circles that the Federals under General Banks had been defeated with heavy loss at Winchester, but no mention is made of it in the latest telegrams. It is believed that a general forward movement of the army of the Potomac is in the course of taking place, as the transposition of all military news from Washington is forbidden. Authentic reports from Charleston, Virginia, state that the Confederates are in full force at Winchester, Virginia, where they have completed formidable earthworks mounted with sixty guns, including field batteries.

From St. Louis we learn that General Halleck, in a general order, states that sufficient information has been received that the enemy, in evacuating Mudtown, Arkansas, poisoned the provisions they were obliged to abandon, and that forty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating them. The Federal General Curtis has occupied Fayetteville, Arkansas. The Confederates have burnt the town. General Price's army has retreated into the Indian territory.

The Federals have effectually closed communication between Pulaski and Savannah and have erected three batteries for heavy guns at the commanding points.

A strong force was concentrating at Suffolk to check the advance of General Burnside, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force, and to be moving on Suffolk. A strong force of Confederates is also stated to be posted for the defence of Savannah.

President Lincoln has sent a message to the House of Representatives, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for co-operation with any State for the abolition of slavery, with pecuniary compensation. The President proposes this as an initiative step, predicting important practical results therefrom, and stating his belief that such a step taken by Congress will deprive the rebels of all hope of success will paralyse resistance, and put an end to the war; which he says, truly enough, is now costing as much in one year as would buy all the slaves in any State in the Union. This message appears to have taken all parties in Congress by surprise; and when the steamer left they were still engaged in discussing its various bearings. The Committee of Ways and Means has reported on a tax bill for levying the following taxes:—Spirituous liquors, 15 cents per gallon; printing paper, 3 mells per pound; flour, 10 cents per barrel; 3 per cent on incomes above \$600 dollars; tobacco, 3 cents per pound. A legacy duty is also proposed. Oil, gas, salt, leather, railroad and steam-boat passengers, advertisements, carriages, watches, plate, and cattle are all taxed. Licenses will be required for carrying on any business.

President Lincoln, on receiving the Peruvian Minister, said:—

The prosperity of America is sought, not only through peace on her part, but through peace among all nations. The United States, thus friendly to all other nations, does not conceal the fact that they cherish special sentiments of friendship for those who, like themselves, have founded their institutions on the principle of the equal rights of men. Such nations being more prominently the neighbours of America, as co-operating with them in establishing civilisation on the American Continent—such being American principles—Peru will be liberally dealt with.

Mr. Seward, having been informed of the existence of a democratic club in Philadelphia, the purpose of which was to nominate him for the next presidency, has addressed a letter to one of its officers stating that when the present civil war was looming up he deliberately renounced all ambition, and went into the Executive Government to aid in saving the Constitution and the integrity of the country, or perish with them. He had renounced all expectation of future personal advantage, and he therefore not only asked, but peremptorily required, his friends to drop his name henceforth and for ever from among those to whom they looked as possible candidates for national distinction and preferment.

THE SOUTH.—PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

The Richmond journals publish an order of Jefferson Davis, proclaiming martial law over Richmond and the adjoining country for ten miles. All distillation and the sale of spirituous liquors is forbidden on account of the demoralisation of the Army and the prevalent disorder. All persons having arms must deliver them at the Ordnance Department or they will be seized.

A resolution has been introduced in the Confederate Congress to the effect that the South will pledge the last man and the last dollar to prosecute the war and to maintain the right of self government. The resolution has been referred to the Military Committee. Another resolution was passed, by 71 to 77, recommending the military commanders to destroy all tobacco and cotton, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands.

John Minor Rotts, a well-known politician of Virginia, and twenty other prominent citizens, have been arrested at Richmond for conspiracy against the Confederate Government.

The Memphis journals say that General Polk has ordered the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railway to be torn up previous to the Confederate evacuation of Columbus. The Confederates are to fall back from Columbus to an island on the Mississippi forty-four miles below. This island is said completely to command the river.

It is reported from Norfolk that the Confederate steamer Nashville has arrived at Wilmington, North Carolina, having succeeded in safely crossing the Atlantic, and running the blockade at that port.

President Jefferson Davis, in his Message to Congress, says:—

Since my last Message to the Provisional Congress events have demonstrated that the Confederate Government has attempted more than it has the power to achieve. Hence, in an effort to protect by arms the whole Confederate territory, both seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. The Confederacy when formed was destitute of men to carry on war on so gigantic a scale. It has done all that human power and foresight could do to make up for this deficiency. The valour and devotion of the people have sustained the Government. Sincere efforts are being made to throw reinforcements to our armies at the positions now threatened, and I doubt not that greater exertions will speedily secure results as favourable to the Confederate cause as in the early period of the war. The policy of short enlistments has contributed to recent reverses, and now renders it difficult to afford an accurate statement of the army. When the war commenced people could with difficulty be persuaded it would be long and serious. It was deemed impossible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that delusion could so far prevail as to give war the vast proportions it has assumed, so that it has become probable the war will continue through a series of years. Soldiers generally are re-enlisting. A whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in thirty days. The present force, in general, is stated at 100 regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry. The process of furlough and re-enlistments last month had weakened the forces for a successful defence. This evil is now substantially at an end. The state of the navy is such that we may confidently rely on contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

THE SPIRIT AND POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

The Yankee nation, elevated by the recent victories of its hireling armies, is entirely certain of the speedy and thorough subjugation of the South. It laughs to scorn any idea of any other possibility, and exults in delicious day dreams of the degradation to which its enemy will be reduced. It glories in the consciousness of its brute strength, and intends to exercise it in the spirit of a brute. All the enormous self-complacency and self-conceit which for a while were humbled by the battle of Manassas have renewed

their ancient exultation, and they fancy themselves the masters of the universe, and the predestined conquerors of all mankind. But the work of subjugation is as distant now as ever—more distant, more impracticable than it was before the shadow of disaster had been cast upon our flag. If our early victories had been followed up, and a blow struck which would have paralysed the North, and compelled a peace, it would have been a temporary paralysis, and a peace which would have subjugated the South more completely than she is ever likely to be by the hands of her enemies. The inevitable consequence of a speedy peace would have been the restoration of the old commercial and manufacturing dependency of the South upon the North, with no other results of her nominal independence than a temporary exemption from abolition legislation and the heavy expense of a separate Government, with none of those sources of wealth to support it which commerce, manufactures, and trade supply. Such a condition, call it by what name we may, would be essentially subjugation; and if the North had taken counsel of wisdom instead of pride, magnanimity, and revenge, it would in the first instance never have permitted the war to have been waged, or, when it had begun, have brought it to a termination as speedily as possible. The people are devotedly attached to their country, to its institutions, to its habits and modes of life, and they have an innate and ineradicable antagonism to the political and social system of the invading race, to their character and habits, and their very modes of speech, which the present cruel war has intensified into such passionate and profound detestation that sooner than acknowledge the Yankees as masters they would rather see the whole Southern country sink to the bottom of the ocean. As a whole, the South is proud, sensitive to the last degree to a stain upon her honour, and holding death an inferior evil to degradation. Such men may be overrun, may be exterminated, but they cannot be subjugated. They will resist as long as resistance is possible, and, if conquered, they will not stay conquered. When the spirits of a people are indomitable, they can never be enslaved; and so long as the South is true to herself she will maintain her freedom and independence. What can the enemy do with such a people? If driven from the cities, they will retire to the country, and their cities all together could not make a town half the size of New York. To follow them to the country, in the vast territory of the South, would require an army more numerous than that of Xerxes. They will retire to the country and take their arms with them—each man his trusty rifle—and be prepared to seize the first opportunity to reassert their rights. They will at once destroy the cotton and other staples which the North is endeavouring to force from them by the sword, and will never cultivate them again till they can do so for their own benefit. Every bale of cotton in the Southern States will be burned, and the proprietors will raise wheat, and corn, and other articles which they have hitherto purchased of the North. They will return to the simple and frugal ways of their forefathers in dress, furniture, and all the comforts of life, manufacturing for themselves such plain and useful articles as their simple wants and absolute necessities require. If the Yankees choose to hold their cities, and be masters of the only spots where their armies are quartered, these will be but islands in the midst of a vast ocean, and will not affect the freedom and independence of the people so long as they are constant to their cause and true to themselves. In the very worst aspect of the Southern cause, this is the extreme limit which Yankee subjugation can reach, even if our armies could be driven from every battle-field, and every Southern city and fort fell into the enemy's hands. But the accomplishment even of that result, with all their superiority of numbers, is an achievement beyond their power. The farther the enemy penetrates into the interior and extends his line of march, the more costly and perilous will be his means of aggression, and the more economical and practicable our means of defence. Everywhere he will be met by desperate and prolonged resistance, until the foreign world, dependent as it is upon Southern commerce, would become impatient of the eternal contest, and itself interpose to put an end to the mad dreams of Southern subjugation.—*Richmond Dispatch*, Feb. 19.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following declaration has been issued by a great number of the Prussian deputies who voted in the late majority against the Government on the late Budget:—

When we entered the Chamber of Deputies we resolved to avoid with great care any proceedings which might lead to divisions in the ranks of the liberal majority, or between the representatives of the people and the Government of the King; but, faithful to the charge committed to us by the Prussian people, we also determined to maintain the constitutional right of their representatives, and to shrink from no conflict in which we might be involved on this head. We believe that we have fulfilled this mission. The mole in which the Budget has been framed hitherto rendered nearly worthless the most essential right of the representative body—the right of agreeing to and watching over the receipts and expenses of the State; for, by the custom of late years, and the view which the Government took, as indicated in the project of law on the Court of Accounts, the Executive was only responsible to the Chamber in the employment of the public money under general heads. But these heads are so vast, and embrace so many objects in the most costly departments of the Administration, especially in the War Budget, that the Chamber has scarcely any control over the expenditure. In order to give a real precision to the Budget we proposed a resolution which would not only establish in future the necessity of greater particularity in it, but which aimed at fixing in the Budget of the current year definite sums, because this was indispensable in order that the Chamber may exercise the control which was expected from it. All admitted that for the future a detailed statement of the General Budget was indispensable, and the Government themselves promised an amendment in this respect in future, but not in the present year. But we, who had not to regulate the forms of future Budgets, who had come to a determination according to our duty and our conscience respecting the contents of the present one, could not confine ourselves to the expression of wishes which might not be properly carried out if the people did not actively urge the Government thereto, and were obliged not to grant the ways and means of the State except in a form which would give us that control which was our right. We could not allow the constitutional right of the people to become a sham. In order to fulfil the duty imposed on us by the Constitution, we were obliged to use the means we had in order to insure a complete survey of the Budget to be voted. It is easy to understand, moreover, how essential it was that at the present time the items of the War Budget should be particularised. The Government of the King has replied to this resolution, without waiting till it was put into practical operation in the elaboration of the different parts of the Budget, by the dissolution of the Chamber. We have exercised our clear and incontestable right, while assenting to the indispensable expenditure of the year, and have in no manner encroached on the rights of the Executive. We have not raised a fruitless opposition, or sought for a miserable quarrel. In a great and important question we desired to give reality to the constitutional right of the representatives of the people, and await, with a quiet conscience, the judgment of the country.

The Berlin journals publish the programme of the deputies belonging to the Constitutional party. This document is drawn up with a view to the next elections, points out the line of policy which the Constitutional party intend to follow, and on what conditions it will support the Ministry. The programme is as follows:—

1. The King and the Constitution.
2. Abroad, a national policy; on the German question the creation of a Federative State, with a German Parliament under the military, diplomatic, and politico-commercial direction of Prussia.
3. At home a liberal Government, sincerely Constitutional, and progress in the organic institutions.
4. Unity and homogeneity in the high functions of the State.
5. The reform of the present organisation of the Chamber of Nobles by constitutional means.
6. The reorganisation of the army, combined with every possible economy by means of furloughs, revision of the regulations relative to pensions, &c.
7. Equilibrium in the finances and abolition of the supplementary taxes.

PRISON AT CAMP CHASE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, the State capital of Ohio, is a fine town, situated on the Scioto River, 92 miles from its mouth. It has many manufactures, and is an important railroad centre. Its population is about 19,000. Near to this city is situated Camp Chase, named after the Secretary to the Treasury. The prison where the Federal authorities confine the rebels who have the good fortune to fall into their hands is situated at the south-east corner of the camp. It is a very secure structure, well guarded by soldiers, who give the prisoners small chance of falling again into the error of their ways. Our Sketch shows the inclosure and guardhouse. The former is about 16ft. high, built of two-inch pine plank, well braced, and six-inch scantling bolted thoroughly on the outside. There are now about 300 rebels confined there, principally from the Border States. They are well fed and clothed, and seem to endure their captivity with resignation. They spend most of their time in cutting various devices out of pine with their jack-knives, which are sold in the camp as relics of "Secesh." These generally fetch a good price, which enables the prisoners to indulge in many luxuries.

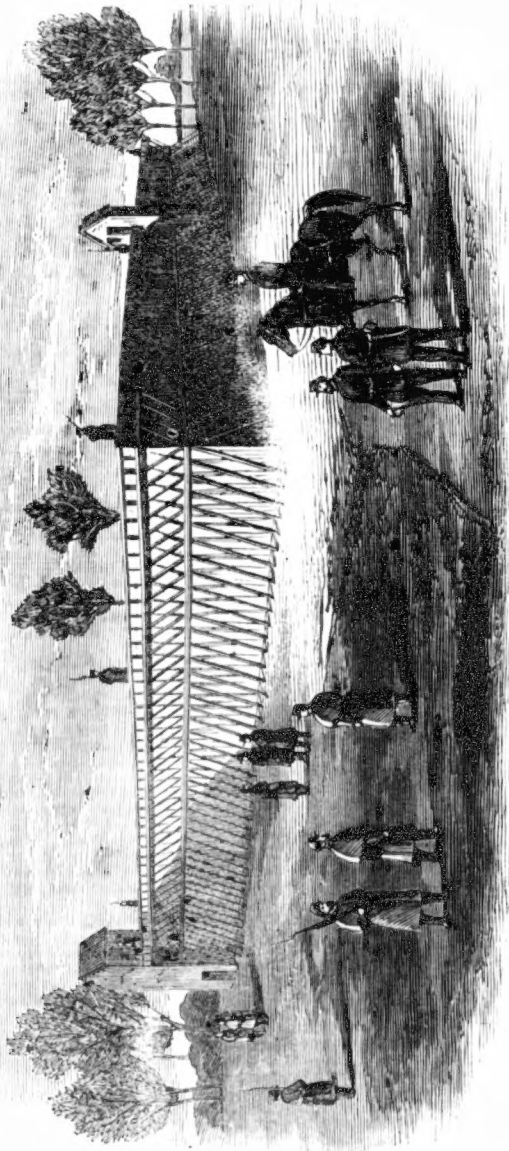
THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE.

On the 6th of February the Federals commenced the bombardment of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, the capture of which opened the way to that series of successes which has resulted in the successive occupation of Fort Donelson and of the cities of Clarksville and Nashville, the destruction of Columbus by the Confederates, and the retreat of their army still further south, thus leaving the Northern forces in possession of the greater part of Tennessee and a portion of Alabama. The action at Fort Henry, which seems to have been a smart affair, is thus described in a letter from a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper who was present on the occasion:—
“At half-past twelve p.m. the gun-boats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Essex, the Tyler, Conestago, and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above where, on the east shore of the river, stand the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy, passing the island in full view of the rebel guns. We steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal-gun for the commencement of the action. Our line-of-battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Carondelet next, the Cincinnati (for the time being the flag-ship, having on board flag officer Foote), and the next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when, at 11.30, the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy was not backward, and gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning the storm of shot and shell, when, getting within 300 yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand and poured into him right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled, and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet, and St. Louis alone engaged. At precisely forty minutes past one o'clock the enemy struck his colours. After the surrender, which was made to flag-officer Foote by General Lloyd Tilghman, who defended the fort in a most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort, numbering 4000 or 5000, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in charge of the fort. The rebels

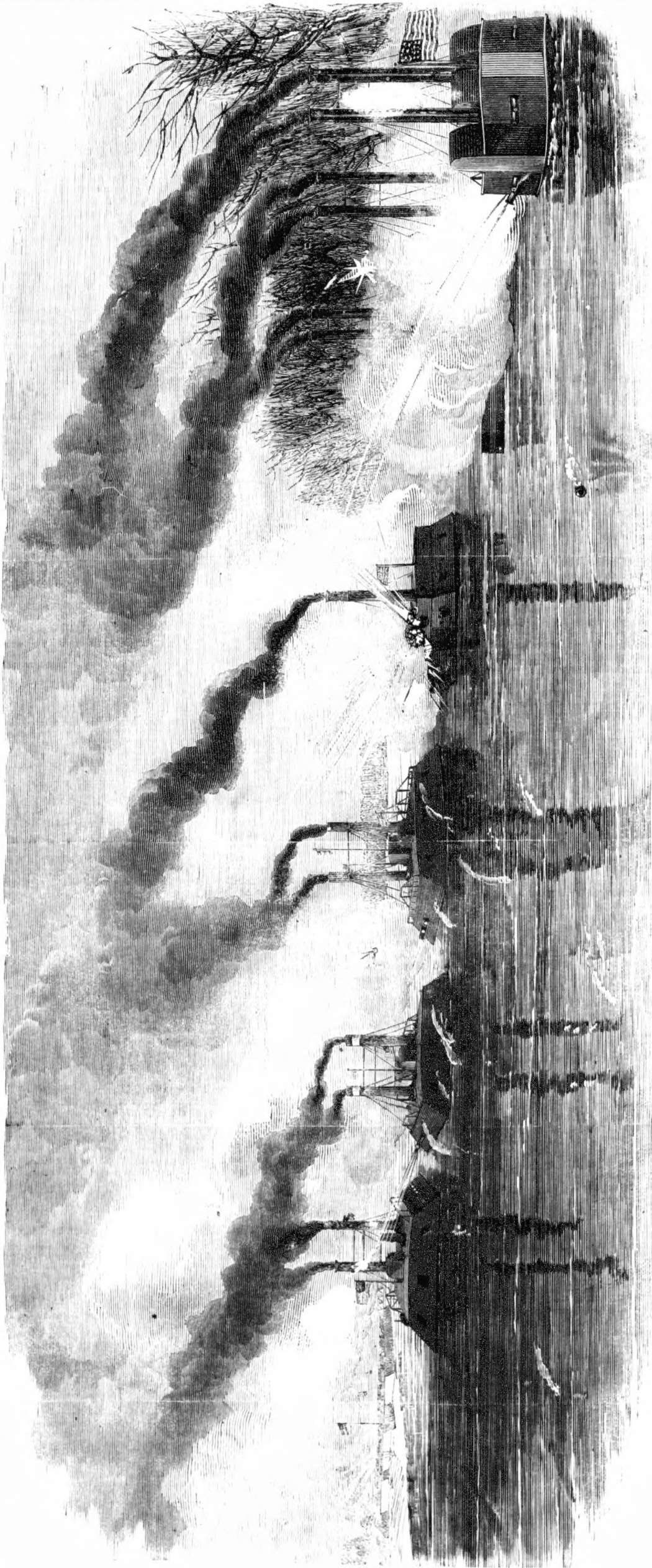
claimed to have but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men, the number, all told, of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left every thing in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores. In surrendering to flag-officer Foote, the rebel General remarked, ‘I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer.’ Flag-officer Foote replied, ‘You do perfectly right. Sir, in surrendering; but you should have blown my boat out of the water before I would have surrendered to you.’ In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and, flying the flag officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag-officer Foote and Captain Stemple crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight and crowding steadily against the enemy. A ball went into her side forward port, through the heavy bulkhead, and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of the crew. The Cincinnati had 1 killed and 6 wounded; the Essex had 6 seamen and 2 officers killed, 17 men wounded, and 5 missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.”

THE FORT AND ITS INTERIOR.
Fort Henry is thus described in one of the New York papers, the correspondent of which paid a visit to the interior of the fortification the day after the engagement:—

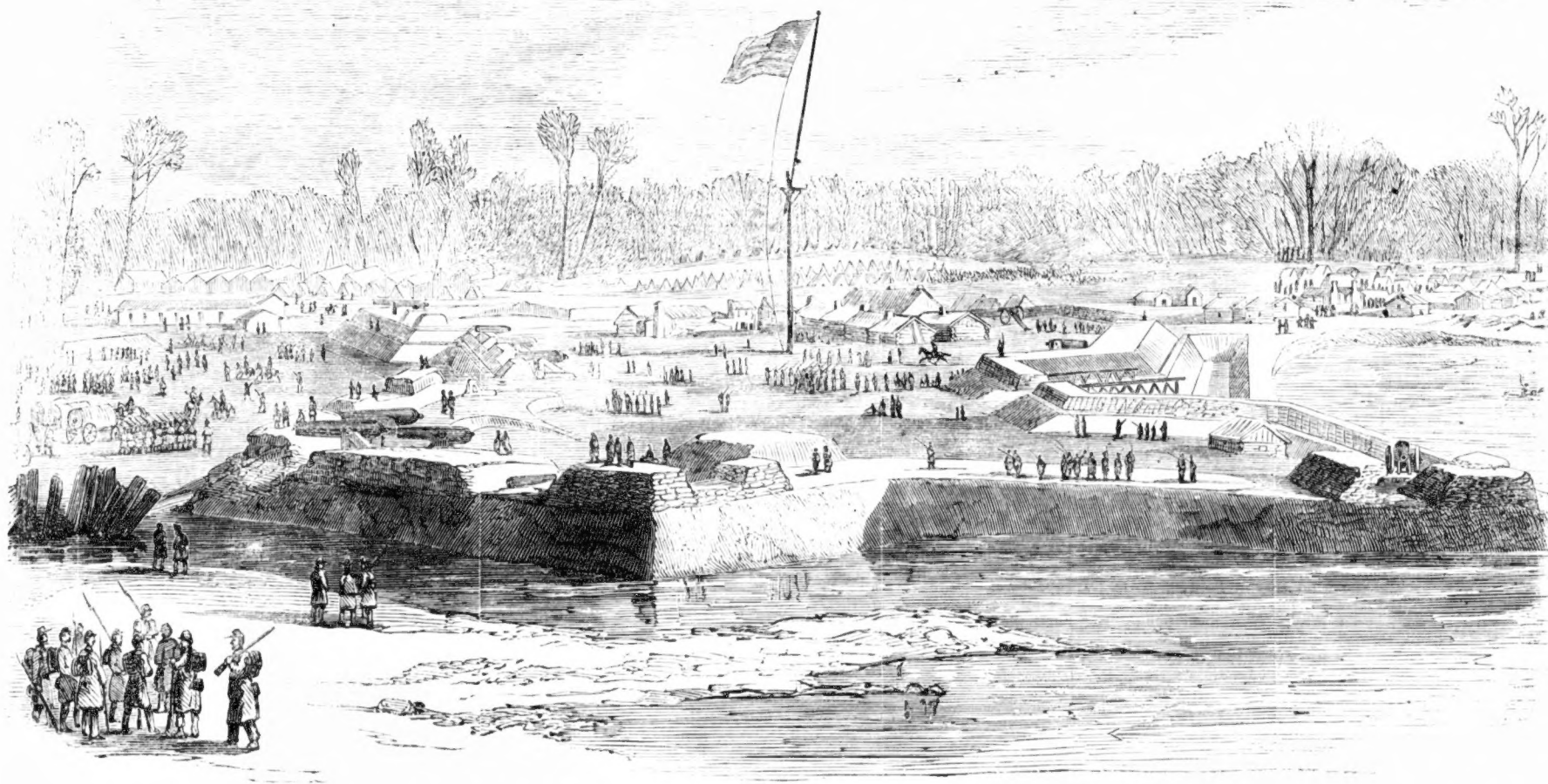
“The fortification is a common bastion fort with nine bastions, and inclosing three acres and a half within the ramparts. The trench is 12ft. wide and 7ft. deep, making the top of the parapet, which is 11ft. high, 21ft. above the bottom of the ditch. The slope is 12ft. thick at the top. The labour of building the fort and digging the rifle-pits outside, which are more than three miles and a half in length, was nearly all performed by the soldiers, and must be seen to realise the immense amount of work they have done. The ditch on one side is not quite completed, and wheelbarrows and spades, half shattered by our shells, are still lying about in profusion. The following is the armament of the fort:—One 10 inch columbiad (120-pounder), smooth bore; one 24-pounder, rifled; twelve 32-pounders, smooth bore; one 24-pounder, siege gun; two 12-pounders, upon



PRISON FOR CAPTURED CONFEDERATES AT CAMP CHASE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, TENNESSEE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOUIE.)

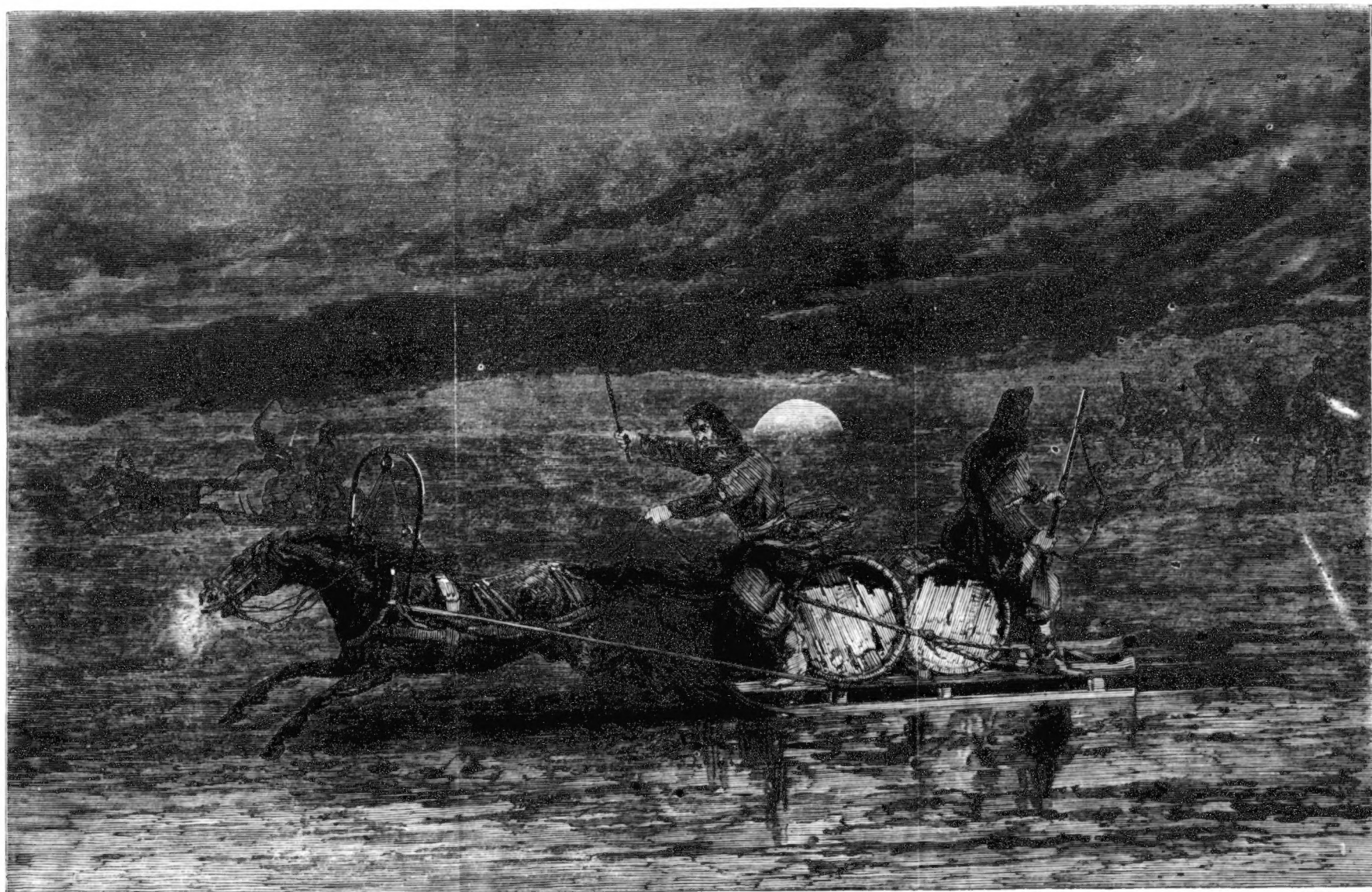


INTERIOR OF FORT HENRY THE MORNING AFTER ITS CAPTURE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.)

siege-carriages. The guns are mounted variously on siege, barbette, and casemate carriages. Eleven of them bore upon our gun-boats. One of these pieces, a rifled 32-pounder, burst during the engagement, scattering wounds and death among the men in the vicinity. The quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments are all well

supplied. The magazines contained a great amount of ammunition, sufficient for defence against a long siege. Among the ordnance stores are a large number of old United States' artillery sabres and knives of southern manufacture, with blades often from eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, made of files and scythes, encased in sheaths

of common cowhide. The pistols are nearly all old and single-barrelled; modern revolvers are very scarce, and I think not more than half a dozen have been found in the fort and all the rebel camps. The camps on both sides of the river are scattered over nearly 600 acres. The tall flagstaff of the fort was cut half off where



RUSSIAN SMUGGLERS IN FINLAND BEING CHASED BY COSSACKS.

a ball had struck it; but when I visited the place the Union flag floated from the top, and Union sentinels, with measured tread, were pacing to and fro upon the parapet. Instead of the slight work we had expected to find it, it proved an enormous fortification, constructed with an immense amount of labour, and mounting seventeen heavy guns.

Following the ditch around to the narrow drawbridge, I attempted to enter; but the guard presented his musket. The production of a pass by all guards, pickets, and camps in the department, at the bearer's pleasure, quieted his scruples, and I stood in Fort Henry. Here, again, evidence abounded on all sides of the deadly accuracy of our gunners. Every one of the eleven log buildings within the ramparts is perforated with shot, the roof of one of the small magazines was torn open, hurdle-work scattered in all directions, half the guns knocked out of place, and great gashes cut in the parapets and the ground. A 32 pounder bearing upon the gunboats had been struck by one of our shells, completely shattering the muzzle, and the ground beside the embrasure was stained with blood and besmeared with brains and fragments of human flesh."

Our illustrations will convey a vivid idea of the position of the attacking force at Fort Henry, as well as of the strength and arrangements of the position.

RUSSIAN SMUGGLING.

We are accustomed to hear of bold smugglers who have run a cargo, but the *running* implied is rather figurative and technical. In Russia, however, the word has a literal significance, and implies a race in which the utmost speed of trained horses is employed to effect the desired object. In Finland, although that country has attained the dignity of a grand dukedom, the laws relating to contraband, as well as many other institutions, remain the same as when it formed part of the Swedish territory. The tariff of Finland causes no little excitement on the frontier, since the monopoly in Russia serves to keep several articles, and especially brandy, at an exorbitant price, and many a daring Finlander tempts Fortune by making a dash across the boundary with an illicit cargo fastened on to his sledge. This boundary terminates in a point of land, opposite Cronstadt, called Lisi Nos, or the Fox's Nose.

Having lashed the casks firmly on the sledge, and waited until the evening begins to close, the contrabandists creep down the shore until they come as near as possible to "the nose." As the night grows dark they prepare for action, and at a favourable moment, when a heavy bank of clouds obscures the moon, make a rush for the point, where they not infrequently find a party of Cossacks waiting to give them a warm reception. Then the chase grows exciting, for both Cossacks and sledges are provided with those small fiery Finland horses. The horses drawing the sledges are blindfolded until the dash is to be made, when their eyes are freed from the bandages, and at a touch of the whip they fly madly over the ice. Should the smugglers be overtaken, however, the matter is not settled at once; for they are generally determined fellows, and, being well armed, frequently make a desperate resistance.

The Engraving represents a chase in which the sledges have just been discovered by the unexpected lifting of the clouds.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 178.

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE."

BUT there's no part of it in which the characters are more various than they are in the outer lobby of the House of Commons. Here we have men and women of all sorts and all degrees, and indeed of all nations. Cabinet Ministers, Lords, and Commoners of high position, Ambassadors, *Chargés d'Affaires* from all countries (only last week the Ambassador from Hayti, black as a negro, made his appearance), Bishops and High Church dignitaries, Judges and eminent barristers; English, Scotch, Irish, and colonial merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and shipowners, whose names are known at the remotest ends of the earth; millionaires and paupers; deputations from every town in the kingdom, and even from abroad; exigent suitors for office; agents of every description; railway magnates who have the control of millions; contractors who employ their thousands of hands; a perennial stream of loungers of no occupation, duns, beggars, cadgers, and impostors.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Of the latter class take the following example:—One night last week a lady, elegantly dressed, rushed into the lobby, apparently in great distress, and asked to see a noble Lord. His Lordship promptly came out and condescendingly listened to her story. "She was on her way to Paris. She had been robbed of £45, all her worldly wealth. She could not proceed on her journey. She was without friends or home. Would his Lordship help her?" His Lordship, touched by her melancholy tale, after reading hurriedly a letter from a person known to his Lordship, did help her. He gave her £4; and, after expressing her gratitude in ladylike, impressive manner, she went her way, his Lordship nothing doubting that her tale was true. But soon afterwards his Lordship went home to dinner, and there he found waiting for him a detective police officer. "Have you had a call from a Mrs. Hughes?" asked the detective. "Mrs. Hughes?" replied his Lordship. "Yes; she called upon me at the House." "Did you give her anything?" "Yes; she said she had been robbed, and I gave her £4 to enable her to go to Paris." "She is an impostor, my Lord," replied the detective. "She has many names besides that of Hughes. I have long been on her trail. I heard she had been inquiring for your Lordship's address, and hurried down here to give you warning; but I am too late, it seems. However, I will soon be on her track again." Whereupon, bowing, he took his departure, and hurried off as fast as a hansom could speed to the South-Eastern Railway, and arrived just in time; for as he entered the station madame was getting into a first-class carriage. Of course she was "grabbed" immediately, and passed the night in a gloomy police station instead of a first-class carriage. What became of her after that we know not; but, doubtless, due care has been taken to stop her swindling career for a time.

FAST YOUNG MEN.

Fast young men are common in the lobby, and occasionally give trouble. On Thursday night there was a youth of this class scudding about assiduously and seizing members by the arm as they entered the House. At first it was thought that he was there on business, and that those members whom he stopped so unceremoniously were known to him. It soon, however, appeared that he was merely getting together a number of orders, for what purpose did not appear—possibly to make money of them, for such things are done; and from that time he was closely watched, and at length his operations were stopped; for, in his ardour, he overstepped the bounds of prudence and came to grief. The case was this:—Sir Robert Peel was striding across the lobby, whereupon our fast friend rushed after him, and, in his fervour, very nearly crossed the sacred threshold of the House; but the wary doorkeeper, who had watched him for some time, and had, indeed, kindly warned him to be careful, caught a glance of him as he whisked by, and in a moment clutched him by the arm. "Where are you going?" "I want to speak to Sir Robert." "Have you business with him?" "I want an order." "Orders! you have got five or six already. Here! take this youth away," said the janitor to the tall policeman near; and the fast youth was conducted, notwithstanding his earnest remonstrances, at once to the outer door, and his operations, whatever they meant, stopped for that night.

THE SANDHURST VOTE.

Some ten days ago the Committee of Supply, usually so compliant, suddenly turned refractory, and upon the motion of Mr. Selwyn, the member for the University of Cambridge, reduced the amount de-

manded by the Government for Sandhurst College by £10,787. This reduction was, of course, a great annoyance to the Government, and especially to the House Guards. The annoyance did not, however, last long, for when the "report was brought up" Sir George Lewis moved that the Sandhurst vote be recommitted, and, having duly mustered his forces, he carried his motion; the vote was recommitted, and ultimately the sum which had been so unceremoniously cut off was restored. Now, possibly the process by which this was done is quite unintelligible to most of our readers. We will, therefore, describe it in detail. The process of voting money for the Crown is this:—The Government, on the part of the Crown, lays upon the table the estimates of what it will require for the ensuing year. The House, in order that these Estimates may be fully discussed and examined, does not immediately take them into consideration, but refers them to a Committee, not a limited Committee, but a Committee of the whole House, which takes the items one by one, and examines them, and recommends or refuses to recommend them for the adoption of the House. After the Committee has finished its work it reports what it has done to the House, and the House proceeds to sanction or to reject the proceedings of the Committee. If it sanctions these votes, then they are all embodied in a bill; but if it rejects them, or any of them, as it is quite competent to do, then in respect of such rejected votes there is an end. There is, however, also a middle course which it may take—viz., this: if it be dissatisfied with any deductions which the Committee has made, it may refer back to the Committee the votes reduced for further consideration. As much as to say—The House thinks the Committee has not given this matter due consideration, and we recommend it again to discuss the question. And this was what was done with the Sandhurst vote. The Committee recommended a reduction of £10,787. The House, when the Committee's report was brought up, was dissatisfied, and ordered the Committee further to consider the matter. The Committee again met, altered its decision, restored the vote to its original amount, reported its decision to the House, and the House agreed to the decision. About the propriety of this recantation we have nothing to say, but that it was all done in strict compliance with theory and rule there can be no doubt.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

By the famous resolution of the Congress in Paris, in 1856, henceforth a neutral flag is to cover a belligerent's goods, provided such goods be in a neutral ship. This is the short way of putting this resolution, and it means thus: If England and France were at war, and Messrs. Jardine and Co. were to freight an American or a Dutch ship, or the ship of any other neutral Power, with tea from China, it would be allowed to proceed safely and without molestation from France. But if they employed a ship of their own, or one belonging to any other Englishman, the French would, if they could, pounce upon it, and take both ship and cargo. This is the present state of the law as promulgated by the famous resolution of Paris. It says belligerents may carry on their foreign trade during war as usual; only they must not do it in their own ships. And the object of Mr. Horsfall, who moved the resolution which has lately occupied the attention of the House, was mainly to induce the Government to get this resolution extended so as to embrace the immunity of belligerents' ships as well as their cargoes.

MR. HORSFALL.

Mr. Horsfall is the Conservative member for Liverpool, and generally a very stiff Conservative he is, but being a merchant and representative of a real mercantile community, he naturally enough sides with Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and the advanced school on such a question as this. Besides, Mr. Horsfall is the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and it would be unnatural for a man holding such a position not to exercise all his influence to get the old barbarous rules of war which are so grievously destructive to trade relaxed. Mr. Horsfall does not very often address the House, but when he does he always gets a hearing. This is partly owing, no doubt, to his position and character; but not entirely, for, though he is not an orator, he speaks fluently, intelligently, calmly, and well. Mr. Horsfall is not an old man; he is, we believe, in his fifty-seventh year; but he intends to retire, we learn, when this Parliament shall have run its course, which we are very sorry to hear, for a merchant prince of intelligence and reputation like Mr. Horsfall, even though he cannot startle the House by his eloquence, certainly contributes to its weight and character.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

When the House opened on Monday night there was no small excitement and pressure to get seats, both in the House itself and in the galleries. The cause of this was the expectation that Mr. Cobden was to open the adjourned debate; and no wonder that there was anxiety to hear so notable a man on such a subject as this, for the question of international law was just such a topic as Mr. Cobden might be expected to treat with all his ancient and well-known power. But, alas! all were disappointed; for when the Speaker called upon Mr. Cobden, instead of the great Free-trader and the author of the French Treaty, Mr. Lindsay arose. Mr. Cobden sat in his place, and, in outward appearance, looked as well as usual; but his voice, which has so often failed him of late, was gone, and for him to address the House was impossible. The disappointment when the member for Sunderland rose instead of Cobden was everywhere visible. Restlessness took the place of attention, and many of the members glided away to the lobbies, to write their letters or to gossip. Mr. Lindsay announced that probably Mr. Cobden would speak later in the evening; but the hope held out was not fulfilled. Indeed, at dinner time Mr. Cobden left the House, and as the weather was cold and wet, he did not return. Mr. Lindsay spoke reasonably well, better than we might have expected under the circumstances; but Mr. Lindsay is not Richard Cobden, has not Mr. Cobden's character, and none of his peculiar and special knowledge, accuracy, and inexorable, all conquering, logical power.

BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bright's speech did somewhat towards compensating Mr. Cobden's silence. Indeed, as an ingenious, telling, debating speech, it is questionable whether this oration has ever been excelled. Its statement of the case was clear as crystal; and the art and tact with which the speaker exposed the inconsistency of our present position were very remarkable. For example. The usual way of describing the present state of the law is this:—"Neutral flags cover belligerents' goods in neutral ships;" but Mr. Bright put it thus:—"Belligerents may carry on their trade as in time of peace if they will keep their ships at home." This is on the face of it very nearly a *reductio ad absurdum*.

WORRYING AN OPPONENT.

After Mr. Bright came Sir Roundell Palmer, who spoke on the occasion like a lawyer. After him Mr. Walpole rose, then Lord Palmerston got up, and after him, of course, Disraeli. Lord Palmerston's speech was chiefly remarkable for the candid confession that, since he made his notable speech at Liverpool which had been so often referred to, he had changed his mind—a confession which Mr. Disraeli did not fail to lay hold of and cleverly turn to account. The Conservative leader and the Premier both opposed Mr. Horsfall's resolution; but, nevertheless, the opportunity which the noble Lord's confession presented of worrying an opponent was too tempting for Mr. Disraeli to resist, and for the space of half an hour he kept the House in a roar with his sarcasm and badinage, and it certainly was immensely clever; but if you ask *cui bono?* there is no response.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE in France approves of the formation, at the Palace of St. Germain, of a museum of Celtic and Gallo-Roman antiquities, to be placed under the general direction of the Imperial museums, and charges Mr. de la Roche, conservator of the archives of the department of the Gironde, with its special superintendence.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE REVISED CODE ON EDUCATION.

LORD ST. LEONARDS called attention to the proposed system of examination of young children under the revised code of education, which, he contended, would cause the waste of a good deal of the time of the inspectors, and destroy the useful effect of the competition. He pointed out what he conceived to be the mischief which would arise from the system of competitive examination proposed by the code. It pressed unduly on the power of the children.

LORD KINGSBURN pointed out that the revised code would operate injuriously in many places where voluntary subscriptions for schools were inadequate to keeping them up, and which were dependent merely on the Government grants, of which by the new rules they would be deprived.

The Bishop of London admitted that the proposed test, by examination of the children, was a good one; but he thought that the question of attendance must be considered in apportioning the capitation grants.

EARL GRANVILLE urged that any defects in the revised code were only those which were inseparable from a system of Government education, and expressed an opinion that the discussions on the code which had taken place had tended to remove many of the objections which had been urged against it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TWO SICILIES.

SIR G. BOWYER stated that while the funeral service of the Archbishop of Amalfi was being performed in a church, certain revolutionary persons rushed in and stabbed the body; and also that the tombs of the Royal family at Naples had been destroyed by the revolutionary party. He asked whether any information had been received on this subject, and if any remonstrance had been addressed to the Government with regard to the insecurity of life and property in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON—I can only say that her Majesty's Government have received no information of any sort or kind with regard to the events which the hon. Baronet supposes to have happened or to be about to happen in Southern Italy. He called it "the kingdom of the Two Sicilies;" but I believe that that kingdom has ceased under that name. I must say I feel some doubt as to the correctness of the information which he has received with regard to the events that he supposes to have taken place, and, if he would permit me, I would strongly advise him to receive with considerable caution any statement that may be made to him by persons in Italy with regard to the supposed intentions attributed to those who are in authority in that kingdom.

SESSION OF ITALIAN TERRITORY TO FRANCE.

MR. GRIFFITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would endeavour to ascertain that there was no intention on the part of the new Italian Ministry of entertaining any question of the cession of any territory now belonging to the Italian kingdom to France, under any pretence or consideration whatever; and moved an address for copy of any communications relating to that subject which may have taken place with the late Italian Government.

MR. LAYARD said that the question had been fully discussed last year, and Lord Russell then said that he had received distinct assurances from Baron Ricasoli that he would not yield an inch of Italian territory to France; and that assurance having been accepted, it would be insulting to the Italian Government to ask a renewal of it. It would not be convenient for the public service to produce any papers on the subject.

The motion was withdrawn.

TURKISH REFORMS.

MR. FREEMAN called attention to the papers presented in 1861 relating to reforms in Turkey, and to the mission of Lord Hobart and Mr. Foster to Constantinople, and moved an address for a copy of their report on the finances of Turkey, and of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Governments of France and England relative to their mission. He pointed out that this country had an interest in the wellbeing of Turkey, both politically and commercially, and pressed the necessity of her independence, which rested mainly on the reconstruction of her finances. As a loan was about to be asked for by Turkey, the capitalists of this country ought to see the report of Lord Hobart and Mr. Foster on the finances. He wished to know if this financial mission was undertaken with the concurrence of France?

MR. LAYARD said the mission allotted to had been sent out by the Foreign Office to inquire into the state of Turkish finance, and a report had been prepared to be laid before the Sultan, containing most practical suggestions and a scheme which might be adopted at once; while the inquiry proved that Turkish finance was not rotten at the base, but was only suffering from mismanagement. It would be a breach of confidence to publish that report without the consent of the Turkish Government.

The motion was withdrawn.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES.

SIR F. KELLY called attention to the consolidation of the statutes, and asked the Attorney-General whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the Consolidation Bills prepared under the direction of the late Statute Law Commission, the passing of which, he said, would, by the processes of expurgation and consolidation, reduce prodigiously the bulk of the Statute-book.

MR. LOCKE thought it extraordinary that the ninety bills already prepared should have been allowed to lie in abeyance, and this mine of wealth in the shape of consolidation to remain entirely useless.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after stating the course in this matter which the present Government had adopted, explaining the peculiar difficulties in the way of expurgation and the progress made, said that the bulk of the bills referred to, and the bills generally, were not in a condition, without some revision, to be laid before Parliament. It was not, therefore, the intention of the Government, at present, to take up those bills. The work of expurgation was, however, going on as satisfactorily as possible.

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.

MR. KINNAIRD, in reference to what took place last Session on the subject of the persecutions in Spain, and the efforts which were understood to be about to be made by her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to obtain remission of punishment for Matamoros and others, now under sentence of the galleys on the charge of maintaining certain religious opinions and practices contrary to the religion of the State, asked if any and what steps had been taken in reference to this matter? He spoke of the extent to which this persecution had been carried and the numbers and sufferings of the victims, who looked anxiously for the interposition of the English Government.

LORD PALMERSTON said he was sorry that he could not report any satisfactory result following the attempts of the Government to obtain the pardon and release of the persons alluded to. The difficulties were very great. The Roman Catholic priesthood exercised great sway in Spain, and wherever they gained predominance there was the utmost amount of intolerance. Efforts had been made to procure the exercise of mercy in these cases, but they had been hitherto unsuccessful.

MR. BLAKE defended the Spanish Government, to whose tolerance he bore testimony from personal knowledge, and who, he said, repressed religious opinions only where employed as a means of disseminating political doctrines.

MR. WHALLEY, on the other hand, contended that these persons were persecuted and punished for their religious opinions as heretics.

SIR R. PAEL believed that Mr. Blake was in error in supposing that these poor men had been in any way connected with political transactions.

SUPPLY.—THE PACKET SERVICE.

On the estimate for the Post Office packet service, £915,897.

MR. BAXTER called attention to the increase in the vote, and urged that when the present contracts expired means should be taken to reduce them, which might be done by doing away with the system of sub-sidies, and trusting to the competition between the owners of steam-ships for a cheaper conveyance of the mails.

After some discussion the vote was agreed to.

The report of Supply was brought up, and agreed to after a brief debate.

NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

MR. COWPER obtained leave to bring in a bill to supply means towards defraying the expenses of providing courts of justice and offices belonging to the same, which it is proposed to erect on a site lying between the Strand, near St. Clement's Church, and Lincoln's Inn. The fund from which it was proposed to take the sum required was the Suits' Fund in Chancery, now amounting to £1,250,000, and the Suits' Fee Fund, which was also of large amount, the Consolidated Fund being made the guarantee for replacing the money if it ever became necessary.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

STATE OF NAPLES.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, in moving for extracts of correspondence with our Minister at Turin relating to prosecutions of the press by the Italian Government during the last two years, adduced what he stated to be numerous instances of arbitrary and forcible interference by the authorities with different Italian newspapers; and contended that there at this moment existed a state of civil war in Italy. He drew attention to alleged arbitrary military executions, and generally to what he designated the state of siege

in Southern Italy, and to the nature of certain proclamations issued by the occupying officers of that part of Italy which decreed great barbarities against the inhabitants.

Lord Russell said he was sorry to have to trouble the House again upon the subject, but he begged to repeat that the proclamations in question were issued by subordinate officers, and had been repudiated by the authorities at Turin. Although no unnecessary cruelties were countenanced, it must be remembered that armies were composed of men of strong feelings and passions, who, when placed in certain circumstances, might be guilty of excesses and reprisals; but, whatever might be the cruelties practised by the Italian army in putting down brigandage, or whatever might have been the provocations of the press, the Government of Great Britain was not answerable for them. A comparison between the past and the present Government was unquestionably infinitely in favour of the latter, and no one could desire to see the substitution of that which had passed away for that which now existed.

The Earl of Malmesbury vindicated himself and the Government of Lord Derby from the charge of Austrian tendencies made against them, and declared that they had been averse to the extension of constitutional rule in Italy.

After some observations from Lord Wolhouse and the Marquis of Clanricarde the subject dropped.

The India Stocks Transfer Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SUMTER.

In answer to Mr. Darby Griffith, Mr. LAYARD said that two officers of the Confederate vessel Sumter, having landed at Tangier, were arrested by the American Consul, and were heavily ironed and imprisoned. The Captain of the Sumter wrote to the English Consul asking him to deliver a letter to the British authorities and to interfere in the matter, which latter our Consul declined. A Federal ship of war arrived at Tangier, and, having landed an armed force, demanded the prisoners. The Moorish authorities resisted, on the ground that by existing treaties between Morocco and the United States they were not bound to deliver up political prisoners, but the Federal Consul threatened to strike his flag and to declare war against Morocco. He (Mr. Layard) had stated on a former occasion that the prisoners had been released, but that proved not to be the case, but they had been transferred from the Federal ship of war to a merchant-ship at sea and transmitted to America.

THE BUDGET.

In answer to Mr. Moffat, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he expected to be able to bring forward his financial statement on Thursday, April 4.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

The adjourned debate on this subject was resumed by Mr. LINDSAY, who took Mr. Cobden's place as the mover of the adjournment, owing to the gentleman's indisposition. He pointed out that all that the motion pledged the House to was, that the present state of maritime law was unsatisfactory; and this unsatisfactory condition had been caused by the course taken at the Congress of Paris, which having decreed that neutral flags covered all goods, it was necessary to go further; for, unless the belligerent flag was also to cover private property at sea in case of war, the effect would be that British merchandise would all be carried in neutral bottoms, while British ships would be wholly unemployed.

The LORD ADVOCATE urged that the discussion of this important question, the solution of which did not depend on the decision of this country alone, by that House, was not likely to lead to its adequate settlement; while it was not easy to lay down abstract principles in regard to it. The right of belligerents to capture private property at sea was a legitimate and inevitable result of war; and, however little it might be exercised, it could not be given up as a right; while as regarded this country, of all others, it was her interest to preserve that right. The state of things which it was sought to be established by the arguments which had been used was inconsistent with the first principles of war, which was a stern necessity, fraught with horrors—which were that everything could and must be done which would bring war to a speedy end by a just peace and the exercise of all means of self-defence. He denied this, and argued that private property on land was not sacred in war, but numerous rights of property were sacrificed to the exigencies of war.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE, without adopting the resolution, criticised the arguments of the LORD ADVOCATE, which, he contended, tended to a state of things which would result in the destruction of our mercantile marine, on which the existence of our naval power depended. He hoped that the motion would not be pressed to a division.

The debate was continued by Mr. LEVISON GOWER and Sir F. Goldsmid in opposition to, and by Mr. Cave, Lord H. Vane, and Mr. Buxton, in support of, the motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE also opposed the motion.

Mr. MASSY supported the motion, and urged that the alteration in international law, as embodied in the Declaration of Paris, had never been submitted for the consideration of Parliament, and that the present proposition was necessary in order to render that declaration harmonious and complete.

Mr. BANTICK was not prepared to assent to the remedies pointed out by the motion, for he agreed with Lord Palmerston that if we were to adopt it we should be committing an act of political suicide.

Mr. BRIGHT avowed himself to be a friend of peace in the fullest acceptance of the term; and, believing that the interests of peace were still in the ascendant, he recommended the House to adopt the resolution, but not to regard the question from a party point of view. So far as the Declaration of Paris was concerned, he granted that the Government could not avoid giving their assent to it. That declaration was inevitable, and must now be regarded as irrevocable. He asserted that no war should be made upon the trade of a belligerent, with the exception of an active blockade, and that his exports and imports should be as free as in time of peace so long as they were carried in neutral ships. Having thus exempted the cargo from capture, all the motion asked was that they should also include the ship, and thus place ship and cargo upon the same footing. He advocated the motion on the ground of humanity and civilisation, and he believed that if the House would agree to it it would confer vast benefit upon the country and endless renown upon itself.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL observed that the motion asked us to give up one of the cardinal and fundamental principles in the law of nations. He held that it was impossible to make war on a Government and yet maintain peace with a people. Such a doctrine would be most dangerous, because, in case of war, it might array the Government on one side and the people on the other, and give the latter less interest in maintaining the honour and dignity of the country.

Mr. WALPOLE, while agreeing in much that had fallen from the Solicitor-General, invited some member of the Government to give some more cogent argument with reference to the effect of the Declaration of Paris if it were to remain as a binding obligation upon some of the nations of the world and not upon others. He regretted that the Declaration of Paris had ever been made, but he presumed it must be adhered to.

Lord PALMERSTON said that nothing could be more inconvenient than adopting an abstract or general resolution. That proposed by Mr. Horsfall was excessively vague in its terms, and it was impossible to gather its meaning except from the speeches of its supporters. One half of those who advocated its adoption wished to exempt private property from capture while at sea, and the other half wished to reverse the Declaration of Paris—two totally different and diametrically opposite questions. With regard to the Declaration of Paris, the Government had agreed to it because they considered that in the altered position of affairs they ought not to hold aloof from an arrangement into which other nations were willing to enter. The idea of rescinding that declaration could not, he apprehended, be seriously entertained for a moment. With regard to the statement which he (Lord Palmerston) had made some years ago at Liverpool, he quite admitted that he had pronounced himself in favour of exempting the goods of belligerents at sea; but he had lived to alter his opinions upon that point, and he hoped Mr. Bright, who had reminded him of the circumstance, would also follow his example, and alter his opinion. He repeated his belief that if we were to give up the power of taking the ships, property, and crews of the nation with whom we were at war we would cripple our right arm, inflict a fatal blow on our maritime supremacy, and be guilty of an act of political suicide.

Mr. DISRAELI characterised the Declaration of Paris as a great blunder, and said the Government had been induced to join in it when we were on the eve of war with Russia, and from an apprehension that we might be involved in war with the United States. The effect of this unfortunate want of discretion was, that if we were to go to war with America our commerce would be completely at the mercy of that Power. The noble Lord had changed his opinion upon a vital subject. This he had a perfect right to do, but his opinions could no longer be expected to carry the authority they used to do. The right hon. gentleman recommended that the Declaration of Paris ought to be altered, and quoted the opinion of Earl Russell in support of the opinion.

Mr. Horsfall then withdrew the motion.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE COLONIES, &c.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the Writs of Habeas Corpus into Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad Bill, which, he stated, had been brought forward in consequence of the agitation which had been caused in Canada by the circumstance of the Court of Queen's Bench in this country having issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Anderson, the

fugitive slave. The bill provided that in certain cases writs of habeas corpus should issue in the colony only. The bill was read a second time.

OFFICERS OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

Lord CHELMSFORD called attention to the case of the clerks and officers of the late Insolvent Court, which has been transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy, under the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for amending the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in England. The noble and learned Lord complained, in strong language, that the persons in question had been overlooked by the Lord Chancellor in the preparation of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, and urged that great hardship had been inflicted upon them by the nonpayment of their salaries and emoluments.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied with considerable warmth, and pronounced the statement of Lord Chelmsford to be a malignant personal attack, in which he had gone the length of charging him with falsehood. Quitting the personal part of the question, the noble and learned Lord then observed that he had ascertained that the officials referred to were paid partly by salary and partly by fees, but, owing to the refusal of the House of Commons to grant any compensation to them in respect of the latter, he was unable to provide it for them in the Act. When, however, he found the position in which they were placed, he consulted the law officers of the Crown, who were of opinion that they had no claim for compensation. He then proposed to refer the matter to a Select Committee of the House of Commons to consider their undoubted moral and equitable claims, and he knew of no more effectual mode of proceeding.

The Earl of DERRY rebuked the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack for the manner in which he had commented upon the observations of a noble Lord who had felt it to be his duty to question his public conduct. He (the Earl of Derby) was of opinion that the Government ought immediately to bring in a bill to remedy that which was admitted on all hands to be a grievance.

Earl GRANVILLE took exception to the tone which Lord Chelmsford had assumed in referring to the part which the Lord Chancellor had taken in the preparation of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

After a few words from Earl Russell the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Lord H. LENNIX moved that the House be of opinion that, for the preparation of any estimates, and for the expenditure of any moneys voted in aid of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all other institutions having for their object the promotion of education, science, and art, one Minister of the Crown should be responsible to the House. The noble Lord pointed out the anomalous position in which each of these institutions was placed as regarded their government and their representation in the House.

Mr. GREGORY seconded the motion, and dwelt on the irregularity, the want of system, and the absence of responsibility in reference to the conduct of our public works. He especially dwelt on the mismanagement of the British Museum, and urged alteration in its administration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, having stated that he intended to meet the motion by moving the "previous question," said that a scheme was now under the consideration of the trustees of the British Museum which involved the removal of the natural-history collections to another site. This proposition would, in all probability, be submitted to the House before Easter, and, should it be sanctioned by Parliament, steps might subsequently be taken to carry out any reforms that might then appear to be necessary.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Coningham, Mr. Blake, and Sir J. V. Shelley.

Mr. DISRAELI agreed with the noble Lord who had originated the resolution that it would be desirable to place the national collections under the care of one responsible Minister. He believed that the public feeling was drifting in that direction, although he could not bring himself to the conclusion that in an active and creative country like ours art could ever enjoy that popularity which made Athens and Florence immortal. After the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would recommend Lord H. Lennix not to press his motion to a division.

Lord H. LENNIX declared himself satisfied by the discussion that had taken place, and withdrew the motion.

BRITISH MERCHANTS IN CHINA.

Mr. GREGSON then called the attention of the House to the position of British merchants in China, and moved that due protection be afforded to them and their property in the treaty ports of that empire. The hon. member gave details of the devastations committed by the rebels, whom he described as infamous marauders, and urged upon the Government the necessity of strengthening Shanghai and the other British ports.

Mr. A. TURNER seconded the motion, and reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he could not reckon upon a receipt of four or five millions from the tea duties if the rebels were to attack the British communities in China.

Colonel SYKES was willing to afford every adequate protection to British subjects in China; but warned the House how it interfered in the internecine war now raging in that country.

Mr. LAYARD said the Government had determined to defend not only Shanghai but all the treaty ports from the attacks of an undisciplined horde of brigands who desolated the country like a swarm of locusts, and destroyed everything that came in their way. No armies, however, would be required to defeat the Taipings, as all that was necessary was to maintain a moderate maritime force as a protection for British interests.

A short discussion ensued, in which Mr. White, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Marsh took part, and ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

Mr. COWPER obtained leave to bring in a bill for embanking the north side of the River Thames from Westminster-bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto, and from Blackfriars-bridge to the Mansion House, and to amend an act relating to the London coal and wine duties, and in doing so traced the history of the projects for embanking the Thames up to the recommendation of a Committee of the House in 1880, and the report of the Royal Commission of last year, the plan contained in which was the basis of the present bill. The necessary funds would come from the London coal and wine duties, and the execution of the work would be intrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

NEW BILLS.

Sir G. BOWYER obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better government of the Inns of Court.

Sir R. PERK obtained leave to bring in two bills—one to define the powers of the College of Physicians in Ireland with respect to the election of fellows, and another to render putative fathers of illegitimate children in Ireland liable for their maintenance.

Mr. McMAHON obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the law of Ireland as to seacoast and inland fisheries to that of England.

Leave was also given to the LORD ADVOCATE to bring in a bill to make further provision for the education of the people in Scotland.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ACCIDENTS COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. AYRTON moved the second reading of this bill, and explained its object to be to enable workmen to sue their masters for compensation in cases of injury sustained whilst engaged in their employment from causes arising out of no fault of their own; a right which, under the existing law, the men did not possess.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed his disapproval of the measure, which was utterly incapable of being beneficially amended. He was disappointed in the hope that the bill would not tend to increase the liabilities of the masters to workmen; and, upon the whole, his objections to it were so decided that he should meet the motion for the second reading with a negative. The liability of the master, under the present law, was, in his opinion, sufficiently and adequately defined.

The bill was further condemned by Mr. Bovill, Mr. H. Bruce, Mr. Mitford, Mr. W. E. Forster, and Sir M. Peto; and ultimately the second reading was negatived without a division.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Metropolitan Local Management Acts Amendment Bill was committed pro forma after a short conversation.

The Whipping Bill (Mr. Haddield's) was read a second time.

The Bleachfields (Women and Children's Employment) Bill was passed through Committee.

NEW BILLS.

Leave was given to Mr. Wykeham Martin to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the sale of spirits; and to Sir George Grey a bill to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following bills passed through Committee:—Writs of Habeas Corpus into Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad, Officers' Commissions, and Consolidated Fund (£18,000,000) Bills.

THE REVISED CODE.

The Bishop of OXFORD put a question as to the new minute of education, and presented a great number of petitions from various religious denominations against the revised code. The right rev. Prelate dwelt upon the importance of night schools and deprecated the proposed system of examination in connection with them.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply, intimated to the right rev. Prelate that his views in regard to the night schools met with the concurrence of her Majesty's Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ITALY.

Mr. C. BENTINCK asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any official account of the meeting of the "Provisional Committee of Italy," held at the Paganini Theatre at Genoa on Sunday, March 9, and of the subsequent proceedings of those bodies, and whether he would lay copies of such despatches upon the table, or state their purport?

Mr. LAYARD said her Majesty's Government had received accounts of the meetings alluded to as they had received accounts of other incidents which might happen in other countries. He thought it would be unbecoming of her Majesty's Government and inconsistent with due respect to the Italian Government if they laid those papers upon the table of the House. In the same way he should consider it would be unbecoming of the Italian Government and a want of respect to the British Government if they were to lay before the Italian Parliament papers connected with public meetings held in any part of the United Kingdom.

The House having gone into Committee upon the Markets and Fairs (Ireland) Bill, the remainder of the evening was occupied with the consideration of its clauses.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

WYCOMBE.—This election has terminated in the return of Mr. J. R. Mills, the Radical candidate, the numbers at the close of the poll being:—Mills 220; Cameron, 158; majority for Mills, 62.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—The nomination for the North Division of York took place on Monday, when the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Milbank, the Liberal candidate. A poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Morritt, which took place on Thursday, and resulted in the election of Mr. Morritt, the numbers being:—Morritt, 5514; Milbank, 5037; majority for Morritt, 477.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the first fete, or rather show, of this season was held in the beautiful gardens at South Kensington. The exhibition itself was, as might be expected, entirely confined to the earliest of early spring flowers grown in the open air, and a few exotics reared especially for the occasion by the leading gardening florists and nurserymen. The show was a very good one. There were some most exquisite varieties of hyacinths, and a still finer collection of tulips in pots. There were also some very fine groups of roses, plants of scented rhododendrons in full flower, beautifully variegated lilies in bloom, and some varieties of the primula with distinctly green flowers. But, as a matter of course, it was chiefly in hyacinths and camellias that the great strength of the display was shown, and there were almost banks of blooms cut from camellias grown in the open air which were equal in form, size, and tint to any exotic plants of the same kind. The attendance of visitors was large and fashionable, but great complaints were made that the arrangements for the show were very defective, and such as to preclude the possibility of seeing the flowers to advantage, and, indeed, in many instances of seeing them at all.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the London Tavern—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The meeting was influentially and most numerously attended. Amongst those present were Admiral the Earl of Hardwicke; E. Grimwade, Esq., Mayor of Ipswich; Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S.; Mr. Sheriff Cockerell; Admiral Bowles; Captain Washington, R.N., F.R.S.; Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N.; Charles Seeley, Esq., M.P.; William Tite, Esq., M.P.; and many others. The committee commenced by congratulating the supporters of the institution on its continued prosperity and its still further advancement in public favour. The report alluded in feeling terms to the loss which, in common with the whole nation, the institution had sustained by the lamented death of its illustrious Vice-Patron, the late Prince Consort. During the past twelve months three more of the old local life-boat establishments have, at the request of their managing bodies, been transferred to this society—viz., those at Dundee, Scarborough, and Dublin Bay. In the same period the institution had placed, or was about to place, twelve new life-boats on the coast. New carriages and bathhouses had been built for all these boats. The institution now possessed 121 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and one on the island of Guernsey. These boats had during the year 1861 saved 289 persons from different wrecks, nearly the whole under circumstances of peril which could not have been encountered by any ordinary boats. On seventy-nine other occasions they have gone off to the aid of vessels in reply to signals of distress; but when their services had not eventually been required. For these several life-boat services upwards of £1000 were granted. Although the committee deeply regretted to report that 884 lives had been lost last year from shipwrecks on our coasts, yet every friend of humanity must rejoice with them in the gratifying fact that 4624 lives were rescued during the same period from these disasters. Of these 743 owe their lives immediately to the services of life-boats. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck from the establishment of the institution in 1824 to the end of the year 1861, either by its life-boats or for which it has granted rewards, was 12,272. During the past year the institution had granted thirty-nine silver medals, seventeen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and the sum of £1287 14s. 2d. in pecuniary rewards for rescuing 416 poor creatures from shipwreck on our coasts. The operations of the institution may be thus briefly stated:—Since its formation it had expended on life-boat establishments £57,000, and had voted 82 gold and 705 silver medals for distinguished services for saving life, besides pecuniary awards, amounting together to £15,384. The total receipts of the institution during the year 1861 had been £15,092 10s. 10d. Of this sum no less than £1509 19s. 6d. was given by benevolent persons to defray the cost of life-boats. Legacies amounting to £890 had been received during the past year. The expenditure of the institution during the past year on life-boat establishments was £13,955 2s. 10d. The committee had incurred further liabilities amounting to £2384 for various life-boat establishments, &c. The operations of the institution now extended all over the British Isles. To maintain and perpetuate these operations was a matter of earnest and constant solicitude to the committee. They had incurred a grave responsibility, but they did not shrink from it; and were determined, with the continued blessing of the Almighty and the sympathy and liberality of the British public, to leave no effort untried that could in any way tend to lessen the annual loss of life from shipwreck on our shores. The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, various other resolutions, pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the truly benevolent and national objects of the institution, and the usual complimentary vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, and the same having been acknowledged, the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character, terminated.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE COAST DEFENCES.—Lord Palmerston, in giving evidence before a Parliamentary Railway Committee, last week, stated that he had turned his attention very much lately to the defences of the country, and that it was most important that all the arsenals should be connected by railway, and of similar gauge. His Lordship also stated that it was in contemplation to make some defences on an island in the British Channel, and that it was advisable that Portsmouth and other arsenals should be connected with Bristol by a railway without break of gauge. Pembroke, his Lordship said in answer to a question, was not an arsenal; it was simply a building and refitting yard. His Lordship also stated that he was in favour of connecting all towns on the south coast by rail.

A FOREST AT THE MOUTH OF THE GANGES.

It is seldom that artists who have studied in the East succeed in representing scenery more distant than that which belongs to Greece, Egypt, or Asia Minor. It remained for M. Evremont de Bérard, however, to produce in his pictures those remote and difficult Indian landscapes, to reach which require more than ordinary effort.

M. Bérard has, indeed, confined his attention to strange and distant countries. In 1848 he left France under a commission from the Minister of Marine to proceed to Rama, there to commence his studies on behalf of the Government. There he remained for three years, travelling on the coasts and in the islands of the Indian Ocean, as artist-attaché to the French mission. In 1852 he set out for the Antilles, and, at no inconsiderable risks from the earthquakes which occurred during his work, decorated with mural paintings the Churches of Saint Pierre and Point-à-Pitre. It was during these voyages that M. Bérard attained the artistic excellences which characterise his late works, in which the skill of the painter is made subservient to a thorough appreciation of Nature in all its glowing eastern aspects.

Our Engraving is taken from one of the pictures lately exhibited by him, and represents the forest at the mouth of the Ganges where the gigantic trees, waving in solemn grandeur on the banks of that mysterious river, seem to typify the nation whose unchanged people yet linger in an awful twilight of superstition and poverty.



FOREST AT THE MOUTH OF THE GANGES.—(FROM A PICTURE BY DE BORDA.)



RICHARD WEAVER, THE CONVERTED COLLIER, PREACHING AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.



UNPACKING BRONZES IN THE FRENCH COURT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

RICHARD WEAVER, THE CONVERTED COLLIER

RICHARD WEAVER, who has of late created quite a sensation among a certain class of religionists, was born on the 25th of June, 1827, at the little village of Asterley, nine miles from Shrewsbury. His father was a farm-labourer, and seems to have been a hard-living, hard-drinking, and a not very pious or amiable man. His wife, Richard's mother, was a person of a very different character. She is stated to have been an extremely pious, prayer-loving personage, who strove hard to counteract the evil example set before his family by her husband. This ill-assorted couple had four children, all sons, of whom Richard was the youngest. The eldest son, John, about fourteen years the senior of the subject of this notice, still works in the Shropshire collieries; George, the second son, is a local preacher among the Primitive Methodists; the remaining brother was killed some years ago in one of the accidents unhappily so prevalent in the mining districts.

In early life Richard's character was modelled much more after that of his father than of his mother. He went to work in the collieries almost as soon as he was capable of doing anything, but seems to have taken to the habits characteristic of the worst class of his compatriots. He had scarcely attained to the age of early manhood when he became noted for his wild and disorderly habits. He drank, he swore, he was a noted pugilist, he frequented balls and dances; and altogether, as he himself now paints his conduct, was a very disreputable person. A change, however, occurred. About this time he had a narrow escape from a fearful death. He was standing at the mouth of a pit, his foot slipped, he fell over, and was in danger of being dashed to pieces at the bottom of the shaft; but, as he slipped down, he instinctively clutched the rails of the tramway over the pit, and there he hung with a hundred yards of empty air beneath him. His cries, however, brought a man to his rescue, and his life was saved. This incident made a deep impression on his mind, and, in a visit he shortly afterwards paid to his brother George, the feeling was deepened, and led to his becoming what is termed a "serious young man." This was when Weaver was about 24 or 25 years of age, and the impression made upon him continued in force for some time. But there came a season of relapse and backsliding. The occasion of his falling away was this:—"Some of his fellow-workmen one day, in Richard's presence, insulted a young woman, a religious friend of his. His blood was up in a moment—the old Adam returned upon him; and, striking out with both his fists, according to ancient custom, he fiercely avenged her of her chief assailant, and would have seriously injured him had not some of those present stayed his hand." This was the beginning of evil: for several months he returned to his old courses with more abandonment than ever. He now went to Lancashire, and there gave full rein to folly and recklessness. He was sparing one night in a boxing saloon with a black man, and, having hit the negro rather severely, caused the blood to stream down his face and over his clothes. The feeling struck Weaver that he had no right thus to maim his fellow-creatures; serious thoughts followed; and he again sought refuge in religion. He joined the Wesleyan Society at Openshaw, near Manchester; and from that time he has consistently adhered to his religious profession.

In 1853 he was married to a young woman of congenial habits of thought, and states that he has had much reason to be satisfied with the choice he made. The young couple endured much hardship in consequence of want of work, and wandered about from place to place for some time, but still maintaining their connection with the Primitive Methodists, which body they had by this time joined. In 1856 Richard took to preaching, an avocation which he has since followed, and in which he has gained a reputation among a class of religionists not, we fear, so much distinguished for intelligence and taste as for excitability and a longing after "strong sensations." After preaching and working for a period in the provinces, Weaver came to London in 1860, and laboured for some time among a congregation composed principally of chimneysweeps in the neighbourhood of Easton-square. He also officiated in other places, and during 1861 went on a preaching tour through the provinces in England, and to Ireland and Scotland, where he threw himself into the so-called "revival" movement with great vigour. He has recently returned to London, and was announced to deliver on Monday week the first of a series of six sermons in St. Martin's Hall. We attended, attracted, we confess, more by curiosity than any other feeling. Half past seven p.m. was the hour fixed for opening the doors, and shortly after that hour the hall was tolerably well filled, a large proportion of the audience being composed, apparently, of working men and women, the female element considerably preponderating. We must own that the impression we received was not a favourable one. When we entered, a very youthful-looking individual—a mere boy, in fact—was offering up a prayer in a loud, whining tone of voice; and with his hands clasped, his head thrown back, his eyes turned upwards but closed, his lank, black hair, and, we could not help thinking, hypochondriacal look, seemed the very impersonation of—Well, perhaps we had better not describe the impression conveyed; but it was not a pleasing one, and the exhibition did not carry with it any idea of solemnity and decorum, but rather produced a feeling that sacred things were being burlesqued and brought into ridicule. Another member of the congregation then volunteered a prayer, and, if there be truth in the maxim that "Cleanliness is next to godliness," this person must have been a good way removed from the latter quality. We do not mean to insinuate that this individual was not a sincere believer, but cannot help thinking that a little soap and water would have made him a more acceptable teacher as well as a more agreeable associate. Some hymns were now sung, mostly to popular street tunes; and, though we agree to some extent with Rowland Hill that "there is no reason why Satan should have all the good tunes," we think Mr. Weaver or his followers might have selected airs which did not bring so vividly to remembrance the "nigger melodies" who infest our streets in all that fine variety of costume in which "niggers" are supposed to delight. Some more prayers were offered up, all of which were delivered with the same canting affectation of manner, the same loudness of voice, and the same sanctimonious assumption by the speakers of superiority over their fellows not within the pale of their notions of saintship. Indeed, the height of self-satisfaction from which these boys—for most of the persons who officiated were no more—looked down upon the sinners around them, was something remarkable; and the same feeling seemed to animate them towards a higher power, for the addresses to the Deity were couched more in the tone of command than of supplication.

At eight o'clock Mr. Weaver made his appearance on the platform. In person he is rather short, but well knit, and has the appearance of a respectable mechanic. His eyes are small and deep-set, his cheekbones prominent; his face somewhat haggard, and the lower lip protruding, especially so when excited in speaking, which gives a peculiar and rather painful expression to the whole countenance. He began by praying, and there was a gradual increase in violence of gesticulation and tone of voice as he went on; he kept working his head up and down upon his chest as if pumping up the words, his forehead became corrugated with the violent action of the muscles, the lines on his face became more marked, his mouth more and more open, his complexion more sanguine, till the fear was induced that all this physical exertion must end in the rupture of a bloodvessel. At last he came to a sudden stop, as if from sheer exhaustion; and in a minute or so commenced, in a very different tone of voice, to deliver his discourse, in which he made some allusions to the late disasters in the mining districts, and expressed a conviction that many of the victims of those accidents had gone to perdition in the next world besides losing their lives in this.

We cannot follow Mr. Weaver through the whole sermon, but may say that the forbearance he bespoke on the score of grammar was not unequalled for; and that, though he may perhaps do good among a certain class, it is melancholy to think that the spiritual

teaching of a large portion of the poorer classes—who have most need of the refining and elevating influences of educated minds being brought to bear upon them—should be left to hands like his. Such teaching as Mr. Weaver is capable of giving is not religion: it is cant and uninformed fanaticism; and we hope the time will ere long come when men better fitted for the work of evangelising the poor will take it up; and that, while the lower orders of society are made religious, they will also be made intelligent, tolerant, and forbearing to others—be refined, elevated, and generally raised in the scale of manners and habits of thought. For ourselves, we left the hall with anything but a desire to be added to the number of the followers of Mr. Richard Weaver, the "converted collier." This may, perhaps, have been a very wicked feeling in us; but we are certain it would be that of every educated and intelligent person who witnessed such a scene as that which we have but faintly shadowed forth in this article.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction begins to be expressed at the progress which is being made with the completion of the building for the Great Exhibition. Much less has been done during the present month than was expected. The painting is still far from being finished, the eastern annexe is much behindhand, and the roofing is so very imperfect that the rain obtains admission through many interstices in the glass. All this may, perhaps, be remedied before the important 1st of May arrives; but there seems a general feeling that since the end of February matters have not, on the whole, progressed so rapidly as they might have done.

The arrivals of British goods have now reached more than a hundred cases; and many fittings of various degrees of beauty and size have been delivered in this department. In the foreign department the deliveries still come in slowly, although it is understood that many goods have arrived at the outposts, or are warehoused in different parts of London until the several courts are ready to receive them. About twenty cases have come in from France, half the Prussian goods, and the contributions of several minor States; but hardly anything has yet been seen from Austria. The three greatest covers of space will be France, Prussia, and Austria, and France has got about a third of the whole foreign division. The boarded French court is being rapidly filled with fittings for Lyons silks and other specialties, and it is understood that the centre will be devoted to a great trophy formed of the Ville de Paris table plate. The Americans have at last decided not to exhibit nationally, and what goods are sent will be individual contributions.

The French commissioners are rapidly inclosing their court with wooden partitions, which are loudly complained of on all sides. The effect which this inclosure will produce in the interior will be precisely the same as if a gigantic wooden box, occupying one quarter of the building, and placed in its best part, were built up from the floor to the roof. If other courts follow this example, as there is every reason to believe they will if the French are allowed to persist, the whole interior will be a mere labyrinth of wooden partitions, and it will literally be necessary to erect hand-posts to show the public what routes they must follow to reach such and such courts or classes of manufactures. The Belgians are very busy preparing to shut themselves in at least as high as the gallery floors, and the Austrian workmen are similarly engaged. Apparently, the French commission seem to have allotted to French exhibitors very much more space than at the first glance might have appeared possible to get even out of the large court placed at their disposal. They have not only walled themselves in, as we have said, to get hanging space, but they have divided and subdivided the 25ft. bays with partitions, in order still further to eke out every inch of vertical space their ingenuity can suggest. If all these great lines of partitions are properly hung with goods, as it is said they will be, then decidedly the contents of the French court alone will be almost equal to the contents of half the building. As it turns out, they can find no room in their court for two fine fountains they have brought over, one of marble and one of bronze, nor can space be found for them in the building elsewhere. They are, therefore, to be erected in the Horticultural Gardens, and some pumping-machines in the western annexe will supply them with water through two 10-inch pipes, two 12-inch pipes being laid to take the water back again, so that it can be used over and over again. The collection of artistic bronzes in the French department is expected to be very fine. Several cases of these have arrived; and our Engraving exhibits the workmen busily engaged in unpacking these valuable and interesting articles.

Nothing definite or official can be stated about the programme for the opening on the 1st of May beyond the fact that the band and chorus will be on a gigantic scale, under the direction of Mr. Costa. Mr. Bowley, the general manager of the Crystal Palace, has a share in the direction of the musical arrangements. Mr. Cole, C.B., we believe, has been put in office to do his best to seat 30,000 people within view of the ceremony, and, if he falters, Mr. Bowley will, no doubt, be able to help him.

It seems to be generally believed that the Emperor of the French will pay a visit to London this year for the purpose of seeing the exhibition, and possibly his Imperial Majesty will make this visit coincide with the period fixed for the opening. Other illustrious foreign personages likely to be present are the King of the Belgians, with the Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, &c.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness arrived on the 13th inst. at Siout, on his way up the Nile. Mr. Noel Temple Moore, her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Beyrout, has been attached to the suite of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to act as interpreter and be the medium of communication between his Royal Highness and the authorities during the travels of the Prince in those countries. Mr. Temple Moore is the son of Niven Moore, C.B., Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General in Syria.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern. Mr. H. E. Gurney, the treasurer, presided in the absence of the Duke of Argyll, who was unable to attend from indisposition. The appeal of the chairman on behalf of the charity (a very useful one) resulted in a collection to the amount of £2136.

THE THEATRES IN PASSION WEEK.—A deputation of the clergy and laity of the Church of England waited upon the Lord Chamberlain on Wednesday to protest against the closing of the theatres during Passion Week, and to urge him to devise some means for returning to the old rule. The Archbishop of London was the spokesman of the deputation, and he appeared to view the question more in its relation to the union of Church and State than as a matter of religious feeling. Lord Sydney, in his reply, promised to take the subject into consideration.

THE LATE COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—The Lord Mayor stated on Wednesday at the Mansion House his intention to close the fund for the relief of the sufferers at the Hartley Colliery, and to remit the fund now in his hands to the Newcastle committee. The total sum received in London amounts to upwards of £20,000, and about £200 more for the benefit of the "suffers," who at so much toil and hazard made their way into the pit. The entire subscription now amounts to little short of £50,000. His Lordship added that the accident at the Gethin pit, in Wales, though in its way quite as calamitous, had failed, he was sorry to say, in eliciting anything like a proportionate amount of pecuniary relief.

THE FURNISHING OF CLERGY IN 1602.—On Tuesday evening the bicentenary of the appointment of 2000 clergymen of the Church of England from their living on the anniversary of St. Batholomew, in 1602, was commemorated by a public meeting of Nonconformists at St. James's Hall, which was crowded on the occasion. Upon the platform were the Rev. Drs. Vaughan, Massie, Edmonds, and Hewlett; Rev. Messrs. Harrison, Wilson, Galloway, Allan, Alexander Raleigh, J. Graham, T. James, R. Ashton, J. Corby, and Messrs. Rucker, E. Smith, E. Baines, M.P., C. Reed, W. D. Willis (Bristol), J. Perry (Chelmsford), Ayeroff, E. Seaine, H. Spicer, and J. Spicer, the last-named gentleman being the chairman of the evening, in the absence of Mr. John Remington Mills, who had been announced as the president, but who was prevented attending by his candidature for the borough of High Wycombe, the polling for which borough took place that day. Speeches in remembrance of the object of the meeting were delivered by several clergymen and others.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

A "YANKEE RAPPER."

THE readers of the *Times* must have been somewhat startled when, one day last week, the leading journal, dropping the prudent silence which it had previously kept upon the subject, published a notice of a visit to a "spiritualist." The notice was nothing more nor less than a puff, as flagrant and transparent as any ever published in aid of quackery. How such an article obtained admission to the *Times* columns it is hard to conceive. The *Times* is usually supposed to be beyond the price at which even the most enterprising of knaves can afford to bribe; but not even the best-regulated economy of journalism can guard against occasional accidents. An old and trusted hand may be afflicted with a mental crotchet, or an opportunity may occur in which an underling may run wild through a column. Something of the kind must have been the case in this instance, for the leading journal did not allow two publications to intervene before printing a "leader" in which, without disavowing the previous article, it was endeavoured to mitigate its mischievous tendency.

The subject of the original notice may be thus narrated. There has recently set up in London an American pretended necromancer, who holds himself out as a "spiritualist" medium between the living and their departed friends, and charges for what he calls a *seance* the moderate sum of one guinea each visitor. The whole trick was exposed weeks ago in our contemporary the *Critic* by the able pen of Mr. Low, whose name, together with that of a friend who had accompanied him, was attached to his communication as a pledge for the veracity of the statement. Notwithstanding this, the *Times* relates how the Yankee rapper produces in red letters upon his arm the names or initials of deceased friends of those who consult him, how "raps" (said to emanate from departed souls) give common-sense advice upon such technical matters as, whether an aggrieved person should "issue a writ" or "file a bill" in order to obtain his remedy, legal or equitable, and how at length, after the shutters had been closed, a "hand with twiddling fingers" appeared, for no particular purpose and with no apparent intention beyond that of clutching at scraps of paper placed near it. The fact of this exhibition, supposing it to have taken place, is by no means flattering to the *Times* reporter. It is a performance which the so-called spiritualists constantly brag of, but never display except in the presence of the most credulous and timid of their dupes. Any parlour conjurer with such materials as may be obtained at any chemist's may astonish his friends with the like. Rub the hand over with phosphorised oil, and when extended in the dark it will present the appearance of a light blue illuminated vapour, which will gradually define the outlines of the fingers, but nothing beyond. The "twiddling" will, by friction, increase temporarily the lurid light, while hastening its extinction. We really feel inclined to apologise to our readers for the statement of such a simple device, which many intelligent boys learned twenty years since from a "Statham's Chemical Cabinet," sold then and now at 5s. 6d., for the recreation of juveniles of a scientific turn. The "rappers" may well be chary of this special "manifestation."

As for the raps themselves, a common street conjurer might be hooted by his audience of errand-boys if he attempted such a stale deception. Firstly, no human ear can detect the difference between a rap upon and one beneath a table, and yet the whole mystery of the matter, to the spiritualist dupes, is that they hear raps "on" the table, while they are forbidden to look under it. Secondly, the "raps" may be produced without apparent motion by a knack of the operator in rapidly displacing and returning one of the muscular tendons over the upper and external head of the femur, or by the motion of various joints of the limbs, as the knees or ankles, according to the skill or natural qualifications of the medium. There would be really nothing in these deceptions were they performed with innocent purpose. The press disdains to record or to explain the trick of the man in the street who, after apparently producing conversation from a wooden doll, makes it vanish bodily from before the eyes of a crowd of spectators in broad day. But this spirit-rapping imposture possesses its tragic as well as its ludicrous aspect. Those who surrender their judgments to become its dupes, in ever

all a degree, generally become its victims. From they progress to self-deception, from self-deception to social ruin and mental imbecility. The lunatic asylums of America show an increase of patients whose disorder is entirely due to the "rappers." Some few years since a London principal in one of the most eminent firms, duped of a Yankee impostor, and delivered a metropolitan institution upon the subject of a newspaper controversy ensued, of which, as spiritualists had the worst. In a few months the lecturer was a ruined man, utterly incapable mentally to attend to his business. Finally, a few friends and clients subscribed a small sum sufficient to carry him to one of the colonies, but neither his intellect nor his fortunes were ever retrieved. If a man voluntarily gives up one of his limbs so as to prevent its movement, that limb becomes diseased, useless, and finally perishes. So with the mind. When one voluntarily abnegates the voice of reason, the common sense within, he is preparing the way for a mental which will silence that voice for ever.

They have been so challenged over and over again, as Dickens and Lewes have repeatedly exposed their devices and the shameful infatuation of their people. It was one of these gentlemen who, on inquiry of a friend, "How many noses had the ghost of Hamlet's father?" In reply, "Seventeen!"

earnestly warn our readers against the tricks, however startling, of these vulgar rogues. Let them remember that the entire scheme comes to us tainted in its origin, one emanating from a nationality remarkable neither for veracity nor for scrupulous honesty. It may be, no doubt, "smart," but honesty and sound sense are somewhat more than a "smartness" on this side of the Atlantic. Our national opinion on "spiritualism" was never better expressed than on the trial where a witness testified that he had called one of the parties "a Yankee rapper." "And what did you mean by that?" asked the examining counsel. "Why," replied the witness, "a liar, of course."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived on the 14th inst. at Alexandria on his way up the Nile.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA was present a few evenings since at a lecture given by Professor Ludwig Gneist, the subject being "The Political Importance of the House of Lords in England."

A EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has signified his intention of giving from his private purse a sum of 100,000 francs to each poor family which had a child born on the 10th of March, 1862, the birthday of the Prince Imperial.

THE VENERABLE FATHER has for some time been spoken of visiting the United States and the Great Exhibition during the coming summer, and there is every probability that he will carry his plan into execution.

A MEMBER is seriously ill at Berlin.

A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAVALRY MONUMENT has reached the sum of £1000.

THE LATE JAMES B. ROTHCHILD, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, has presented £2000 to the maritane of the north arrondissement at Paris for distribution to the poor.

THE MASTER OF THE ROADS has appointed the Rev. J. Stevenson, of Trinity College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard, to succeed Mr. Ball as Chancellor of Foreign State Papers.

THE LATE EARL OF WILTON has retired from the command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade of the Militia.

THE LONDON PAPER has issued, for some years past, a collection of going materials for a new hymn-book, which he will shortly publish.

THE MINISTERIAL JOURNALS announce the arrival of the Italian Minister of War, formerly Minister of War.

THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER DUMAS, at the Royal Academy this year must be sent in on or before Tuesday evening, April 5.

IT IS NOW possible to communicate with Bombay by means of the electric telegraph in fifteen days.

A LETTER FROM GARIBOLDI has been published in Turin exhorting the Italians to subscribe towards the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in Austria.

SECRETARY SEWARD had rescinded the order requiring persons leaving America to procure passports, and announced that foreign passports will hereafter require to be countersigned.

NOT ONLY A TUPLE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY dined with the Emperor and Empress Napoleon on Thursday week. In the evening there was a reception.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT has decided not to receive Mr. Ross, the commissioner from the Confederate States of America.

A BILL is now before the American Congress for the establishment of an agricultural department to be placed under a commissioner, appointed by the President.

A BILL has been introduced into the Portuguese Cortes suppressing all religious societies and brotherhoods educating children or nursing the sick.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER has requested the vicarage of Axminster in consequence of the Incumbent, the Rev. F. Tate, M.A., having been appointed a bankrupt.

THE LATE CORONER'S INQUIRY into the Gethin Colliery explosion, by which so many men were killed, a verdict of "manslaughter" has been returned against John Morgan, the head viewer.

A WALLET to the value of between £500 and £1000 was stolen a few days ago from the shop of Messrs. Doll Brothers, of Cornhill.

THE EARLY CHRISTIANITY OF THE TULIERS—the Vinz-Mars—is already covered with bulbs, which seem on the point of bursting into leaf.

A YOUNG MAN was taken into custody in front of the Royal Palace at Berlin a few days ago. He appeared to be insane, and said he wanted to shoot the King with a loaded pistol which he had in his hand, or by means of a poisoned apple which was in his pocket. He has been committed to the care of a lunatic commissioner.

MR. THOMAS FIELD GILBERT, the electioneering agent, has been committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money with intent to defraud the poor-law guardians of Bristol, for which district the accused was formerly superintendent registrar of births, &c.

MONDAY BEING ST. PATRICK'S DAY, the Irishmen in London paid all due honour to their patron saint. A procession of religious services was held in St. Patrick's Church, and at night a banquet came off in the Freemasons' Tavern.

A NEGRO named Minajah Phillips has just died in Ohio, United States, aged 125 years.

THE SEX OF £14,111 has been received from men during the past year who have been allowed to purchase their discharge from the Army.

MISS JANE O. SUPERBINE, formerly editor of a Pittsburgh paper, recently appeared before the Minnesota State Senate and presented a bill on the subject of woman's rights for the consideration of that body. She also addressed the Senate, and was listened to with marked attention.

MR. ALEXANDER DAIRD, of Ury, Scotland, a member of the firm of Baird Brothers, Gartsherrie, near Glasgow, who died recently, has bequeathed £20,000 to be devoted to charitable purposes. Mr. Baird was a bachelor, and has left a fortune of a million and a half sterling.

A WAR OF GOSPEL, commenced by a man, has been created for summing the workmen at the Crew Railway works. It emits a sound resembling a groan, which has been heard at a distance of eight miles.

On the 20th inst., it is reported, a destructive conflagration refused to abate the famous Alhambra of Seville, with all the antiquarian and artistic treasures stored in that venerable pile since the days of Ferdinand and Isabella.

THE SPRING HERRING FISHERY has been commenced off the Western coast, several boats having come in with four or five tons each. A herring fishery company is in course of formation at Lymington; the proposed capital is £200,000, of which about one-third has been already subscribed.

THE DAINSTADT OPERA, in a body, intend to come to London during the exhibition, to give performances, to which Heren Anker and Niemann (as usual) will contribute. The Manager, Messrs. Voren of Vienna, too, we are told, will visit England during the season, and give three concerts.

A DOWN WITH SWORDS took place a few days ago between two sergeants-majors of the French 6th Regiment of the Line, stationed in the detached barracks at Bercy. One of them was seriously wounded in the abdomen and conveyed to the military hospital of the Val de Grace.

A GIGANT SERRATOR was created at one of the Milanese fancy balls last week by the appearance of two new costumes, "Red and black," and "Black and red." A black velvet coat with red kerchiefs, red stockings, and shoes and buckles, made a furor in the room.

ON THE 14th inst. the wife of Mr. John Anderson, Great Alfred-street, Nottingham, was safely delivered of three children (all boys). The mother and her offspring are doing well, and it is expected that the infants will survive. Mr. Anderson is a Scotchman, and carries on the business of a draper.

A PIECE OF WOOL was lately found at Lymington on which were written in pencil the following words:—"Jan. 12, 1812—Ship Eden, of Bristol, sinking. God have mercy on our souls." The fragment of wool is supposed to have floated from a wreck to the island.

MRS. STONOR was seized on Wednesday night, shortly after performing two heavy characters, with a severe pain in the side. She received every medical assistance, but died the following morning. The stage has lost an accomplished actress, her home an exemplary wife and mother. She has left two young children to miss and mourn her.

A FRIGHTFUL ACT OF BERNARDITY has just been committed at the village of Sturton, in Lincoln. A young girl who was struck with mental alienation had become dumb, and the people, refusing to believe that the visitation had been from natural causes, held her by way of proof over a bonfire of fire, and burnt her so severely that she expired shortly after.

A YOUNG MAN, named CHARLES POOL, a tiler, was indicted at the Worcester Assizes for wounding Daniel Mason, his sweetheart, with intent to murder her. The wounds, however, were only superficial. The prisoner was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for fifteen years. On hearing the sentence he fell on the floor of the dock insensible.

MR. ALDERMAN DUNNED, of Dublin, died a few days ago. He has left the sum of £20,000 to endow a school for the orphan children of soldiers—a project which he originated, and which has been warmly taken up by the officials and public in Ireland.

THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER HOP CULTIVATION last year was 47,191 acres, being an increase of 1700 acres on the preceding year. The amount of hop duty for the last three years was as follows:—1859, £234,439; 1860, £237,767; 1861, £219,710.

HALLEY, the celebrated composer, has just died at Nice.

HENRI SCHNEIDER, the brother of the celebrated painter, Ary Scheffer, and a painter himself of no slight renown, died on Saturday last in his sixty-fourth year.

ON WEDNESDAY THE DUKE OF MANTONOR laid the foundation-stone of a new ragged school about to be erected in Brick-layer, Whitechapel. The ceremony created much interest in the locality, and among the gentlemen present were Mr. Hanbury, M.P., the Rev. Canon Champneys, Rev. J. Cohen, Rev. E. Auriol, Mr. Deputy Judge Payne, &c.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will open his Budget on Thursday, the 3rd of April. It will be, I am told, a very prosaic affair this year compared with his exposé of 1860 and that of 1861. There will be no reduction of taxation, no new taxes, and but few if any changes; but it is confidently reported that, notwithstanding the serious disturbance in trade caused by the war in America, the prophecies uttered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year he will be able to show have been on the whole fulfilled. Next year, if all go on well, the income tax is to be reduced to 6l.

Mr. Remington Mills has got a seat in the House at last. In 1857 he put up for Leeds, but was defeated by Mr. Robert Hall, since deceased. Last year he stood for Finsbury against Mr. Cox, and what his fate was there we know. He was also a candidate for Halifax in 1859, but did not go to the poll, Mr. Stansfeld being obviously preferred by the people. Mr. Remington Mills is the brother of Mr. Thomas Mills, the member for Totnes. The latter is a Churchman, but his brother Remington is a Dissenter of high repute.

A petition has been lodged against the return of Mr. Chapman, the member for Great Grimsby, and another against Sir John Dalrymple Hay, the member for Wakefield. The latter petition charges Sir John with such enormities of bribery and corruption that, if one-half of the charges should be proved, not only will the hon. member be unseated but the borough itself must be again consigned to purgatory. Gloucester seems to have behaved very well at the late election. The petition against Major O'Reilly, M.P. for Longford, has not yet been presented; but it is understood that it will make its appearance on the table of the House in a few days. The Major has taken his seat. When he walked up the House to be sworn every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the notable commander of the Pope's Brigade. There is nothing, however, very fierce or at all remarkable in his appearance. He is a small man, and, notwithstanding his long beard, his face has an air of mildness and good temper about it. The Major took his seat below the gangway on the Liberal side. Those who did not know his antecedents fancied that Longford had sent a rabid Irish Tory to Parliament. It appears, however, that the gallant Major has always been a Whig, and that at the last general election he nominated Mr. Cliechester Fortescue the member for Louth. The Major, it seems, is only Conservative on one point—to wit, the Papal question. From the reports of his speeches I certainly expected to see a very fire-eater walk up the House, huge, vast, and defiant, and was surprised, not to say disappointed, by the appearance of a man so mild and unimposing.

The Hartlepool Dock frauds alluded to by Mr. Roebuck on Monday will be brought formally before the House, as a breach of privilege in shape of false returns to the House is involved. It is said this is a case of fraud which throws all former cases of the kind into the shade; no less a sum than four millions of money has disappeared.

Mr. Thackeray retires from the editorship of the *Cornhill Magazine*. It is asserted that there has been no quarrel between him and the proprietors; he secedes voluntarily, being tired of the position. This is strange; for, if popular rumour were to be credited, the salary of the editor of the *Cornhill* was princely, and we have had ocular demonstration that the work cannot have given him much trouble. It is not too much to say that no man with the slightest notion of editing a popular magazine would ever have inserted such an article as that on spirit-manifestations, called "Stranger than Fiction," which is said to have had an immediate effect on the circulation, or would have accepted such coarse vulgarities as "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," or such melancholy trash as "Agnes of Sorrento." Sensitiveness is a weakness of Mr. Thackeray, and the thorns in the editorial cushion of which he once wrote have at length become too many for him. Would-be contributors with letters of introduction break into his private retirement; he is held responsible for everything connected with the magazine; and is horrified at the enormous amount of pain he must give to the thousands whose offers are "declined with thanks." Well, it is not a pleasant position; but it is a blessing that there are not many men so sensitive as Mr. Thackeray, else what would become of our periodical literature? He should take example by Mr. Napier, who, when editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, who in Leigh Hunt's lately-published memoirs is described, in a letter from Lord Macaulay, as having rejected an article by Brougham, and as being as little

troubled by correcting, disapproving, and rejecting articles as Sir Benjamin Brodie about performing a surgical operation. The truth is, men of brilliant genius make very bad editors; they chafe at the long MSS. to be read through; the objections, expostulations, and entreaties of "outsiders;" the difficulty in managing even the regular staff, and getting exactly what you want in quality and quantity from each member of it, and the work of an inevitably mechanical character. If they have a hardworking and reliable "sub" to whom they can confide their work it is all right; but, if not, they generally come to grief. It is understood that Mr. Thackeray is to write one more story for the *Cornhill*, to follow "Philip."

What is an "edition"? A contemporary is very much astonished that Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Strange Story" has not yet reached a second edition, though in the next paragraph it is remarked that the "worthy Baronet" has received £1500 from his "enterprising publishers" for an edition of three thousand. An edition means any number, a hundred or ten thousand. But in this case, though a second edition of the "Strange Story" has not been issued, I believe between four and five thousand copies of the book have been sold, and that it is still in demand.

The first number of a new periodical called the *Exchange*, and to be devoted to reviews and miscellaneous information on mercantile matters, will appear on the 25th instant. From the rumours current, the staff will be composed of some of our very first writers on special class subjects. Among other names mentioned are those of Sir John Bowring, Professor Rogers, Messrs. J. M. Ludlow, Moly Thomas, Leone Levi, Thomas Bazley, and Olmsted.

Not many weeks since I had to chronicle the noble efforts of the penny-a-liner in regard to the Post Office and its proceedings; but this week not only has the "liner" surpassed himself, but he has called in an ally in the person of the writer of the *Times Money Article*, who quite trumped his humbler friend and laid about him in true Samson fashion. The placards of the penny papers bore the announcement, "Extraordinary Post Office Robbery," and the penny papers themselves contained a paragraph in which the cunning hand of the enormous gooseberry-discoverer and the touching pathos of the witness of awful conflagrations were plainly visible. It set forth how "our reporter" had received information, and had "learned from the secretary of the Post Office" (who, of course, is always at hand to give information to seedy gentlemen with metallic pencil and dimmy note paper), that &c. &c. The &c., &c., was given in bold type in the money article of the veracious and never-to-be-contradicted *Times*. A registered letter, containing cheques to the amount of between £5000 and £7000, had been stolen, the cheques had been negotiated, and the money obtained. Naturally enough, there was great excitement in the City. But when the matter came to be investigated it transpired that, though a registered letter had been wrongly obtained—by forgery, a crime which it is believed has been applied to other valuable property besides registered letters—its contents consisted of half notes to the amount of £65, the first halves of which had been duly received, and a cheque for £398s., payment of which was stopped; in all £719s., not one farthing of which was available to the forger! The amount stated to be lost was £7000; the amount really stolen was less by about £6930; the amount really lost was nil! Believe always in the *Times*, gentlemen; it cannot mislead you!

That clever and well-informed antiquary, Mr. Peter Cunningham, too long absent from the advertisement columns of publishers, is about to make his reappearance with a work upon the Environs of London, which will be a companion to his celebrated "Handbook," and, like it, will be published by Mr. Murray.

There are also rumours of other interesting new books shortly forthcoming. Foremost among them is Mr. Murray's edition of Pope's works, which was commenced by Mr. Croker, and has been completed by Mr. Elwyn, and which, containing an immense amount of new matter, is now in type. Mr. Arthur Helps has finished a new book, called "Organisation in Daily Life." Mr. Salt has collected another series of essays from various periodicals which will be published under the title of "Accepted Addresses." Mr. Planché has been engaged on and has finished a new historical work, which will be published by Mr. Hardwick. The same publisher announces a new poem by Mr. Alfred Austin, to be called "The Human Tragedy."

Mr. Charles Dickens has resumed his readings in London. On Thursday evening he read, at the St. James's Hall, his "David Copperfield," and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," from "Pickwick." These readings will be repeated again next Thursday.

In the newly-issued advertisement of the Royal Academy stands the following notice:—"It is proposed to open the exhibition-rooms on certain days of the week during a portion of the season." Your readers, who may remember how for six years I have advocated this measure, may imagine that I am glad at its proximate introduction. It is to be hoped, however, that two or three evenings will be set apart when an entrance-fee of sixpence only shall be charged, to give Horny-hand and his comrades a chance of seeing the pictures. No harm—on the contrary, a vast amount of humanising—has been done by the gratuitous evening opening of the South Kensington collection.

The three principal anniversary dinners in the Art-world are near at hand. That of the General Theatrical Fund takes place on Monday the 21st, with Mr. Alfred Wigan in the chair; that of the Artists' Benevolent Fund on the 28th, with Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair; while Lord Granville will preside for the Literary Fund, the date of which is not fixed.

A third prosecution of "Essays and Reviews" has just been undertaken, and the publication of antagonistic volumes is increasing. An old contributor to the *Monthly Review* would seem to have had a prophetic eye to this now celebrated series when, A.D. 1785, he wrote "There is, indeed, a certain species of philosophy now in fashion that is a remarkable dissolvent of bonds both with respect to God and man; but this, if we mistake not, contains the seeds of anarchy and confusion. Hitherto it has produced no remarkable explosion, but it is working and fermenting in the minds of men, and explosions may come of which we are not aware."

The question of Government aid to the volunteers languishes, and there does not seem to be much disposition in the House to help with money those who have given their time and service to the public. This is but a repetition of the old story. How wisely reckoned some anonymous wit when he chalked on a sentry-box on Europa Guard, during the siege of Gibraltar,

God is a soldier all people adore
In time of war, but not before;
And when war is over, and all things are righted,
God is neglected and an old soldier slighted.

A brief interval of brightness and sunshine in this dreary round of wet weather and east wind came opportunely for the first spring fête of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday. A very large assemblage was present—so large that it was impossible to make one's way into the show-room where all the prize plants were to be seen; but the conservatories were well filled with flowers; and outside, in one of the music kiosks, the Life Guards band played pleasantly. Altogether, the fête was a decided success, though the gardens looked bleak and bare; all the arcades in the world will not make up for the absence of noble old trees. And over all glared the monster which poor Captain Frankenstein Fowke has called into being!

SHOCKING DEPRIVITY!—On Monday morning, as the train from Kidderminster stopped at the Edston station at 8.55, a lady rose in one of the carriages as if desirous of getting out, but unable to do so. Some difficulty was experienced by the officials in opening the door, and the delay of a minute or so was occasioned. When, however, the door was opened, a young man, who had been standing on the platform as if desirous of taking the seat that the young lady seemed about to vacate, leaped into the compartment, gave the lady a hearty kiss, and then returned to the platform, leaving the young lady resumed her seat, evidently quite delighted with the success of the ruse, to obtain that passing and affectionate salutation!



THE EXPEDITION TO MENDEL.—ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS AT TEFRIA. BY A SKETCH BY M. W. L. S.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS AT TEJERIA.

THE investment of Vera Cruz and the subsequent movements of the allied forces are calculated to diminish all the difficulties which lately stood in the way of a settlement of Mexican affairs. The European commanders have made known to the Mexican General Uruga their intention to push their advanced posts several miles beyond the city, for the purpose of extending their operations, securing a better strategical position, and obtaining for the troops a more healthy encampment.

The French Zouaves, having quitted Vera Cruz, have established themselves at Tejeria, situated about nine miles towards the interior of the country. Almost simultaneously with this movement a Spanish battalion, a company of English, and three French companies were advanced towards Medellin. The occupation of these two places is not only a measure necessary for the establishment of the sanitary condition of the troops, but also gives to the Allies greater facilities for supplying Vera Cruz itself with provisions. Hitherto these movements have received but little opposition, General Uruga having declared that he would not oppose the march of the troops.

The railway from Vera Cruz to Medellin has been converted into a military road, established by the engineers of the Spanish fleet.

The Mexican army lies encamped in the interior, and is principally concentrated upon the great plateau of Anahuac, between Puebla and Chiquihuite.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE R. STEPHENSON, C.E.

It is always a pleasing, as it is a becoming, duty to commemorate the worth of the great, the gifted, and the good among men, and to record the benefits they have conferred upon their fellows; and certainly among the many illustrious names which adorn the annals of England, that of Robert Stephenson, the engineer, is entitled to a foremost place. No mere accident of birth made him great; for, though the son of George Stephenson—one of those master spirits who every now and then force themselves into leading positions by the innate power of their own genius—and although beginning his career under more favourable auspices than his gifted father did, Robert Stephenson has given proof, in the mighty engineering triumphs he achieved, that his was a true genius devoted to congenial work. It is true that the works of genius are its best monument, but it is also true that it is a duty and a privilege to men to mark their sense of benefits conferred upon the great cause of human progress by placing the names of great and good men as prominently before the world as possible. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to record the fact that a beautiful monument, in the form of a "brass," of which the accompanying Engraving is an exact representation, has been let into the nave of Westminster Abbey, midway between the western entrance and the choir-screen, to the memory of the above distinguished engineer, who, it will be remembered, was interred near the spot in the latter part of 1859. The memorial, which weighs 2 tons 2 cwt., is bordered and interlined with Cornish granite and brass, on the latter of which the deceased is represented in a standing position with his arms folded across his breast. The following is the inscription round the figure:—"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., D.C.L., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, who died Oct. 12, 1859, aged 56 years."

A MARINE MONSTER DISCOVERED NEAR TENERIFFE.

OUR old friend the sea-serpent having made no further efforts to attract attention since his appearance was received with so much incredulity, a fresh candidate for scientific popularity has arrived in the waters of Teneriffe, where his discovery was attended with no little surprise.

The claims of the new monster are, perhaps, no better established than were those of his predecessor, except that he has been more easily classed as a gigantic specimen of already-existing marine animals; so that, in the event of the former recovering from the annoyance which he is supposed to have suffered from the Atlantic Telegraph cable, he may still supersede the attempt of the usurper to establish himself as a recognised fact in natural history.

The French steamer Alecton was recently cruising in the Teneriffe water, when the deck watch reported the discovery of a floating mass to larboard, the nature of which was not easily determinable, since it was variously pronounced to be a dead horse, a large cask, a tangle of weeds, and a living animal, the paws of which were discerned by those who gave this last explanation.

As the vessel approached the object, however, with all the speed of which it was capable, Lieutenant Bouyer, who was in command, attentively examined the strange appearance and recognised it as a giant polypus. "I found myself," says he, "in the presence of



BRASS MEMORIAL TO THE LATE ROBERT STEPHENSON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

one of those strange beings which the ocean sometimes casts up from its depths, as if to defy science. It was a stroke of fortune not to be neglected for a moment, and I proceeded immediately to examine the monster as closely as possible, with the ultimate intention of securing it. All was animation on board our vessel, guns were charged, harpoons poised, running-nooses made, and everything prepared for the novel chase. Unfortunately, the sea was rough at the time, and the surges, taking the vessel crosswise, somewhat impeded its evolutions, while the animal itself, always resting on the crests of the waves, manœuvred with no little intelligence so as to avoid us. After having several times approached near enough to strike him with a score of bullets, which he regarded with the greatest unconcern, I was able to get near enough to pierce him with a harpoon, and at the same time to hold him with a running-noose. Preparations were then made to secure him more effectually; but a violent motion either of the animal or the vessel displaced the harpoon, which had only taken hold in his viscous coating. The part of his body surrounded by the line tore away, and we only succeeded in hoisting on board a portion of his tail. We had seen enough of the monster, however to make an exact drawing of him. He appeared to be

about eighteen feet from head to tail, the head being shaped not unlike that of a parrot, and surrounded with eight feelers of from five to six feet in length. His aspect was truly frightful; his colour a red brown, his glassy eyes as large as an ordinary plate, and his whole appearance terribly repulsive. Both officers and sailors requested me to launch a boat, and again attempt to garotte the monster and bring him on board; but I was fearful that in a hand-to-hand conflict the animal might strike the light boat, and suffocate some of the men in a deadly embrace within those long arms, charged, it is said, with an electric and paralyzing effluvia. It would have been unwarrantable to have exposed the lives of my crew to satisfy a vain curiosity, although that curiosity might have the excuse of scientific research. I therefore abandoned to the sea the mutilated monster, who fled instinctively, and, although not appearing to move with his previous facility, plunged several fathoms, and passed from side to side whenever we approached."

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

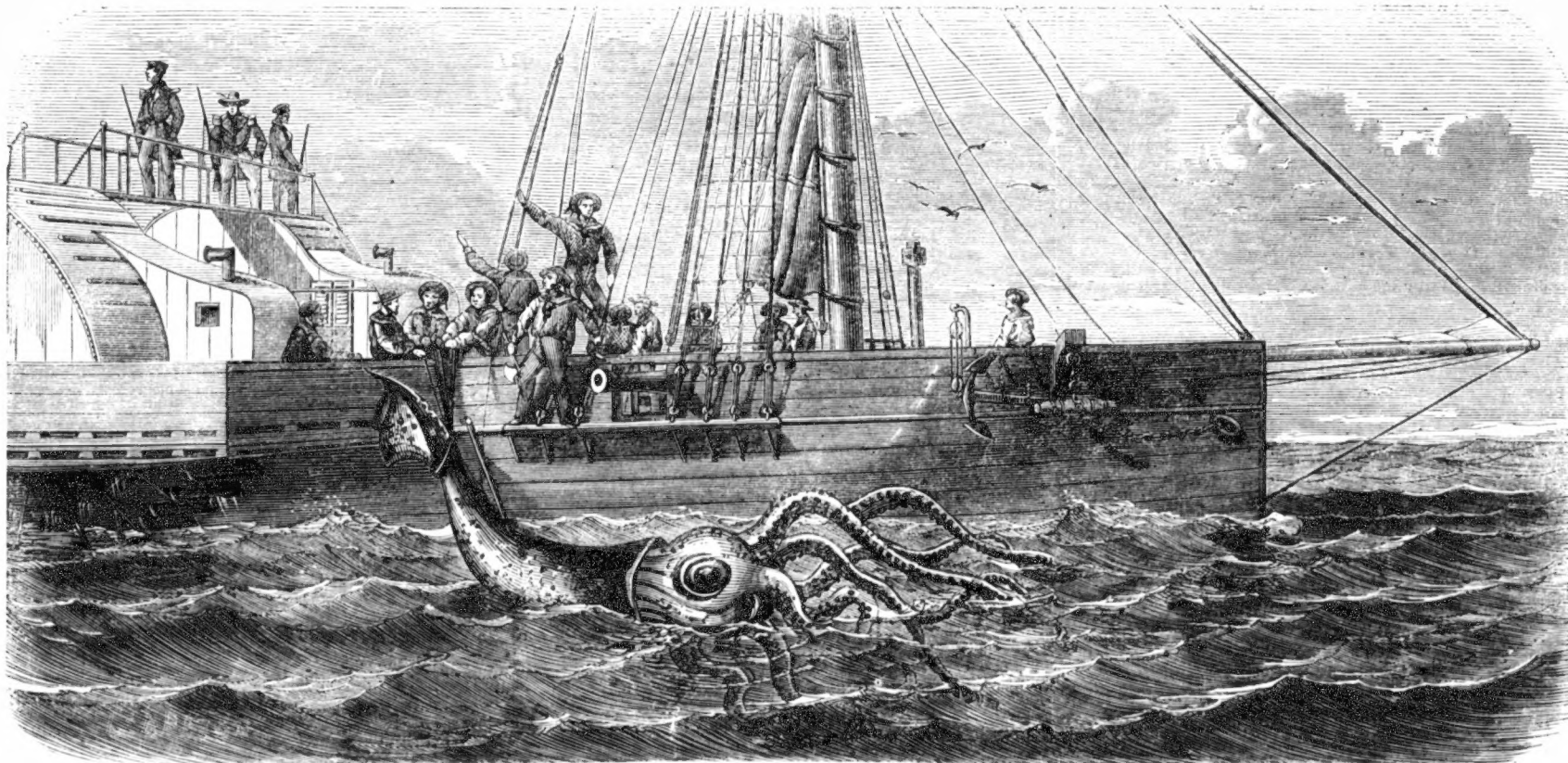
ON Friday week the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Cubitt (the Lord Mayor), and Sir Charles Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, held another conference on the subject of the proposed memorial in the council chamber of the Fine Arts Commission at the Palace of Westminster.

Mr. Marshall, the chairman of the Ross of Mull Granite Company, attended and gave additional information respecting a block of red granite about 106ft. in length and some 12ft. square on an average which had been discovered in an unleased quarry there belonging to the Duke of Argyll, and to which the attention of the committee had been previously directed, as suitable for the intended memorial. He produced a diagram of the stone and plans prepared by Captain Moorsom, the company's engineer, showing its position and outline, and that it is about 500 yards distant from the sea. He explained that it had been uncovered to the extent of about 106ft., and that, as both its ends are still imbedded, it may be found of even greater available length than that mentioned. Upon the whole, the information he gave went to impress the committee that this block of granite affords greater promise of grandeur and aptitude for the purpose of a monolithic obelisk than at first they had been led to imagine. For the present, therefore, their attention is concentrated upon it, though they have received communications upon the subject from the owners and lessees of other granite quarries in the kingdom, especially one from Lord Falmouth, who has made a generous offer in the event of his quarries of serpentine being found to contain a single stone of sufficient dimensions. It is understood that the Duke of Argyll has intimated to the committee his desire to present them with the stone to which reference has been made on his property in the island of Mull, if eventually it should be thought to fulfil the condition on which her Majesty decided in favour of an obelisk as a fitting memorial of her illustrious consort. On the assumption of such a gift by his Grace, the Granite Company, who lease some of the adjacent quarries to that in which it lies, have given in two estimates—one of £25,000, as the probable cost of quarrying the stone, shaping and polishing it on the spot, and removing it to the water's edge; the other of £15,000, for those operations, less the polishing, which, in that case, would be done in London. Mr. Marshall calculated that the interval required for the operations covered by the first estimate would extend from the present time to the summer of 1863.

THE NEW ROYAL MAUSOLEUM.

HER Majesty the Queen laid on Saturday last the first stone of a mausoleum in Frogmore Gardens in which are to be deposited the remains of her late husband the Prince Consort and ultimately her own. Her Majesty, in performing this act of reverential and devoted affection, was surrounded by all her children now in England, and was attended by the ladies and gentlemen of her household in waiting, and those who had in any way specially attended upon the Prince. Her Majesty, supported by the feeling of the sacred nature of the duty she had to perform, was able to complete the ceremony; and, after the stone was laid, the Dean of Windsor said a prayer, asking God's blessing on the work. The few carefully-selected persons who were allowed to be present were assembled upon the ground at twelve o'clock, and her Majesty, with no attendants but the Royal children, proceeded on foot from Frogmore House (whither her Majesty had previously come in a carriage in the most private manner) to the spot where the stone was prepared. Upon the stone is the following inscription:—

"The foundation-stone of this building, erected by Queen Victoria in pious remembrance of her great and good husband, was laid by



MARINE MONSTER RECENTLY SEEN OFF TENERIFFE.

her the 15th day of March, A.D. 1862. "Blessed are they that sleep in the Lord."

The building is to be erected under the superintendence of Mr. A. J. Humbert, architect, and the reclining statue of the Prince will be executed by Baron Marochetti. Her Majesty had wished that this mournful ceremony should take place upon the first anniversary of the death of her bereaved mother the Duchess of Kent; but, as that day was Sunday, the eve of the anniversary was selected.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.

It is a very pleasant thing to notice on the occasion of the first concert this season of Mr. Benedict's choir that the body has now attained a stage of efficiency which admits no comparison with the earlier capabilities it displayed. The concert on Wednesday evening, which commenced the sixth annual season, was excellently chosen and performed. The opening piece in the programme raised an interest which was in no respect disappointed. It was a chorale, of a devotional character, composed by the lamented Prince Consort; and its simple though musicianlike beauty received full justice from the voices of the singers. The first part of the concert beginning with a performance so appropriate was very fittingly closed by a funeral anthem, composed by Signor Rudegger, who accompanied on the organ. The choral pieces and songs were agreeably diversified by the skilful harp-playing of Mr. Aptommas and Mr. John Thomas. The preghiera and barcarole from "L'Etoile du Nord" were sung by M^{me}. Florence Lancia, a little timidly at first, but with much sweetness throughout. At a later period of the concert the same promising young vocalist gave one of the gems from Mr. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," to wit, the exquisitely plaintive song, "I'm alone," and won a most spontaneous encore. Mr. Lawler and Mr. Swift acquitted themselves also in several songs of a high order of merit; and Miss Arabella Goddard, besides taking part in a duet for pianoforte and harp with Mr. Aptommas, played Mr. Benedict's charming arrangement of "Where the Bee sucks." Herr Scaria exerted a strong bass voice in an aria from the "Zauberflöte," and repeated the second verse on too slender a provocation. We must not omit to mention that the programme was not only fulfilled in every particular, but that, pending the arrival of Miss Goddard from an engagement elsewhere, the chorus sang from memory (and perhaps better than they ever sang it before) Mendelssohn's "Oh, hills! oh vales!" To be sure, this is a piece in which they are tolerably well exercised; but its perfect execution is no bad criterion at any time of ability.

NEW MUSIC.

THERE would seem to be a pretty brisk demand for home music just at present, as, if there be any truth in the teachings of political economy, we may fairly judge of that demand by the supply. Messrs. Cramer and Co. are among the most prolific publishers this season. "The Regatta" is a very telling galop, written in F by Procida Bucalossi. It is very prettily got up, as regards printing, by the artistic employment of chromo-lithography, and is, in fact, a most attractive combination of tune and draughtsmanship. "Sweet Violets," by the same composer, has similar merits, differing in character only in its being a waltz. It opens with a cantabile introduction in G, which is very sweet and effective, and is of sufficient length to command attention of itself. The waltz consists of several strains, each distinctly melodious.

"La Stella" is Ardit's second valse de salon, newly arranged for the pianoforte by Eugène Ketterer. It is worthy to take its place with "Il Bacio" as an inspiration, and in its present form it is a really fine study for the pupil of music. Its sonorous andante introduction is full of chords for the left, and is distinguished by abundant harmony. This prelude breaks charmingly into the waltz, which is, of course, brilliant, or how should it have been written by Signor Ardit? M. Ketterer is to be praised for his scientific modulations. A "Grand Galop," by the famous young pianist Arthur Napoleon, is another of Messrs. Cramer's publications. It is such music as would naturally occur to a pianoforte-player, and is not sparing in those pet chromatic passages which are familiar to the hearers of this brilliant executant. In some parts these difficult adornments are simplified for a performer of but moderate skill. "The Ace of Hearts" is a fantastic waltz, or rather series of waltzes, with a supplementary part for that favourite waltz instrument, the cornet. The composer is Eugène Duval, whose companion work, "The Star of India," has also an accompaniment for the cornet, and is remarkable for its very graceful introduction in G.

We come now to the vocal music in Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s list. "Through every change" is a delightful ballad, the words by Mr. J. P. Douglas, and the music by Mr. Henry Smart. It is in B flat, and is peculiarly adapted to a contralto voice. Mr. M. W. Balfe has set to music, as a duet for soprano and contralto voices, Sir Walter Scott's beautiful song, "Will spring return?" He has also produced a very beautiful and tender melody to the words of Lady Dufferin, "Mary, don't forget me," as a ballad which will exhibit all the best qualities of a baritone voice. Lastly, we have Mr. Henry Smart's pretty song, the poetry of which is by Mr. Frederick Enoch, "I'll tell you why I'd like to be a rose."

Mr. Joseph Williams, of Cheapside, publishes some very attractive pieces. "The Bells of Islington Galop" is a lively peal of music, by Mr. C. H. R. Marriott; and a fantasia on the well-known Scotch air "Weel may the keel row" is highly creditable to the writer, Mr. C. H. Morine, who is especially to be commended for his flowing introduction to the theme. Some of the variations, too, are not only brilliant but distinguished by a retention of the true flavour of the tune. Schloesser's "Merrily over the Snow," arranged by Mr. Henry Farmer, is crisp and vivacious, and is carefully written, except in some of the cadences, which are commonplace, and such as any facile smatterer might string together by the ream. Mr. Farmer deserves more praise for his clever treatment of the Buckleys' air, "I'd choose to be a daisy." The setting is good throughout, and it is accommodated to players of various degrees of capacity. Thus, in the event of anybody not caring to take one of the variations in demi-semi quavers, he will find that Mr. Farmer has thrown in the marginal line, facilitating the performance in a very material degree.

Messrs. Boosey and Sons have put forth, in captivating guise, Burckhardt's characteristic quadrille, "Ramsgate Sands," which is a very lively mélange of popular melodies, with a cornet part attached. "Little Charlie," composed by Miss Cecilia Burnard, is a polka in well-marked time. A "Valse chantante," by Frank Musgrave, on Mr. Sims Reeves's celebrated song "Madoline," maintains its vocal character, and is especially to be commended for its cornet accompaniment in A. "The Light in the Window," a ballad by Virginia Gabriel, has been made popular by the singing of M^{me}. Sainton-Dolby. It is a rather lugubrious but dramatic and impressive song in D minor. The "Broadway" is a quadrille, by Mr. Musgrave, on Christy Minstrel themes. "Five o'Clock in the Morning" is an expressive song, by Claribel. Mr. George Barker has added to his numerous list of plaintive ballads one which is hardly inferior to any we have heard from his pen. He calls it "I'm leaving thee, my mother dear." Lastly, we have to notice a sacred song, "At the Eleventh Hour," the poetry of which is by Mary W. A. Stanley Gibson, and the music by Lucy Lindley. It is a production jointly creditable to these ladies.

Amongst the pianoforte music recently published are two pieces of more than ordinary merit, even when the previous works of the composer are remembered. These are a grand fantasia called "Der Freischütz" and an allegro moderato from a sonata in E flat. Mr. Charles Fowler has certainly increased his already high reputation by the masterly conception as well as the skilful harmonising of these pieces; and, although they will certainly tax the powers of the ordinary player by the difficulties they exhibit, there is little doubt of their obtaining a complete success amongst the more fully initiated.

IRELAND.

IRISH MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—A public meeting called by the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the purpose of taking steps to erect a suitable memorial to the late Prince Consort in Dublin was held on Saturday last. The proceedings were taken part in by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Benjamin L. Guinness, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, George Roe, D.C. (the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin), Alderman Reynolds, and Sir James Power, Bart. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were passed.

NEW INSTITUTION IN DUBLIN.—An influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen desirous to establish an institution in Dublin which would afford to all classes of the citizens a means of rational and civilising recreation was held on Friday week at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness. The chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, when a resolution was proposed by Mr. Guinness, seconded by Lord William Fitzgerald, that a company should be formed under the Joint-stock Company Act (limited liability), with a capital of £50,000, to carry into effect these objects.

THE LONGFORD ELECTION PETITION.—Colonel White's friends believe they will have no difficulty in obtaining the strongest evidence of the priestly intimidation exercised at Longford. Captain O'Donnell, the resident magistrate, has already taken the informations of several voters on the subject. One man, a freholder under Major Blackhall, it is alleged, was hunted by the priests from his own house, and kept concealed on another property for some days. They knew that he intended to poll for Colonel White, and tried to get hold of him, but he avoided them for the time named by abandoning his residence. On the morning of the election, however, he was seized by his clerical pursuer, brought into Longford, and means employed to make him vote for Major O'Reilly. Several other cases can also be proved, it is stated, in which the same kind of compulsion was employed. A voter on Mr. Lefrey's property, who was assailed because he would not poll for the "Pope's own," received such rough handling that his life is still in danger, and the disgraceful extent to which the prejudices of the people were excited by their priestly guides is shown by the fact that Colonel White's friends could not obtain either refreshments or shelter at Granard. Every door was closed against them. Evidence of an important nature, relative to the harangues delivered by the Roman Catholic clergy before the election took place, will be included in Colonel White's case against his "successful" opponent.

ANOTHER "AFFAIR OF HONOUR."—Another affair of honour has arisen out of the court-martial on Captain Robertson. On Friday week Colonel Brownrigg (the prosecutor) having, in the course of examination, asserted that some statements made by Major Jones (of the 4th Dragoons) were untrue, the latter demanded an explanation. After a brief and quiet conversation with Colonel Brownrigg, Major Jones, as it was understood, asked a gentleman named Captain Palmer, who is a retired officer, to act as his friend in the matter. Captain Palmer assented, and was deputed to ask Colonel Brownrigg for an apology or retraction of the words he used with reference to Major Jones's evidence. After a short consultation, the gallant Colonel retired to his own quarters for the purpose of preparing an explanation. In a few minutes he returned to the barrack-yard, and, in presence of Major Jones and his friend, read an apology, with the terms of which Captain Palmer, on behalf of Major Jones, expressed himself satisfied. On the assembling of the Court next day Colonel Brownrigg stated that in the remarks he had made he had no intention of impugning the evidence of Major Jones; but only meant that on a particular point he had made a mistake. So the matter ended.

SCOTLAND.

SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.—A Parliamentary return gives the following account of money voted and expended on the survey of Scotland during the years mentioned:—1858-9, voted £32,000; expended, 32,770 13s. 9d.; 1859-60, voted, £32,000; expended, 31,819 1s. 11d.; 1860-1, voted, £30,500; expended, 25,069 11s. 2d.; 1861-2, voted, £22,000; expended, £22,000.

CLANSHIP IN THE HIGHLANDS.—In a somewhat curious case, in which Mr. Neil John McMillan claimed to be served heir to a landed estate in Inverness-shire, on the ground that he was the nearest of kin to the deceased, who was a member of the Clan Chattan, to which, by the titles of the estate, the destination was restricted, the Court of Session has, by a unanimous decision of the First Division, set aside the alleged rights of clanship. The Lord President and Lord Ivory were of opinion that there was nothing tangible in the claim of the pursuer to exclude the heir-at-law. Lord Curriehill held that while clanship was, even in the reign of James VI. (of Scotland), an institution recognised by law, the statutes passed in the reigns of George I. and George II., which set forth that the obligations and services of clanship were inconsistent with the allegiance of the subject, and the cessation of the usages of clanship which followed, had put an end to it, and therefore the destination of the property to members of the Clan Chattan was no longer operative. Lord Deas had no doubt that the condition of clanship remained in the investiture, and was quite distinct; still, it was not a condition which the law could recognise and give effect to. They could find no definition sufficient for judicial purposes of what a clan was; and, so far as its alleged privileges and duties were concerned, there had now ceased to operate or exist. It is said that the case will probably be appealed to the House of Lords.

THE PROVINCES.

BURGULAR SHOT.—One night last week Mr. Thornhill, a farmer at Crewe, was awakened by a noise, and saw a man getting through his bedroom window. He quietly got out of bed, took up his gun, levelled, and fired at the burglar, who appeared suddenly to drop down. When the police came to inspect the premises, a large quantity of blood was found on the window sill, and on various parts through which the wounded man had passed. From the footmarks it was evident he had been led by two others, and by means of the blood-spots they were traced across several fields, through a portion of Crewe Park, and so on for more than two miles.

A COOL THIEF AND A SILLY SERVANT.—In a bedroom of Mr. May's house at Brighton a servant found a man in his shirt-sleeve, who told her that she was wanted down stairs. She accordingly went down; but finding the man's shirt-sleeve false she returned to the bedroom, where she found several boxes and a dressing-case broken open, and a quantity of jewellery, to the value of about £500, carried off. To endeavour to capture the thief the domestic ran into the street, and was met by a strange man, whistling, who asked her if she had seen his dog. She replied that she had not, but she wanted a policeman. "Do you?" said he. "I'll go and fetch one," and immediately ran off, but did not return, and there is no doubt that he was either the thief or his accomplice. He has not been taken.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday morning the Staffordshire constabulary discovered a bonnet and a letter on the banks of the Soho Pool. Coming to the conclusion that they belonged to some one who had drowned herself, they immediately commenced dragging the pool, under the impression that some unfortunate creature had committed suicide. Notwithstanding the most careful search, however, no body has yet been found. The following is a literal copy of the letter referred to:—"This wicked and dreadful occurrence is the chief cause of a false deceitful young man, the name of Thomas Johnson which much rather depart this world than be brought to shame hoping the Lord will forgive me for what I have done farewell to all left. My friends left a mark for mockers fingers I withdrew from going eyes like the rose in shade to linger bloom unseen to wither die for thy faults let others chide thee I thy madness will improve yet may all the good beside thee though on earth we meet no more fare thee well I can repeat to fare thee well as kindly say if these lines should chance to meet you Spurn them not like me away. I conclude with a broken heart." The bonnet and letter are in the possession of the police, and lie at the Handsworth police station for identification.

ITCH'S SON.—At the Norfolk Quarter Sessions, which closed last week, James Bloomfield Itch, eldest son of the notorious murderer of that name, who has for many months past been almost constantly in the hands of the local police, was charged with breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. John Allenden, at North Tuddenham, and stealing therefrom 10s. in copper. There was also a charge of burglary against the prisoner in respect to an occurrence at East Dereham, but the bill alleging this offence was ignored by the grand jury. The first case was clearly made out against the prisoner, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Chairman, Mr. E. Howe, M.P., said there were many circumstances connected with the prisoner's life and career which rendered him to some extent an object of pity; but it was also right that it should be known that the crime of which he had been convicted was not committed under the pressure of poverty. At the time of his criminal efforts were being made to enable the prisoner to leave the country and emigrate to some distant colony, where he might have obtained an honest livelihood, and perhaps achieved influence. Unfortunately, however, he did not take advantage of these endeavours, and the consequence was that he was now a convicted felon. The sentence of the Court was that he be kept in penal servitude for four years.

A COOL WOODS.—In an action of breach of promise brought at the York Assizes by the daughter of a farmer, was the plaintiff, and Thomas Cooper, underground steward to Earl Fitzwilliam, the defendant. As long ago as the year 1845 they became acquainted with each other, the plaintiff being then twenty and the defendant twenty-four years of age. The defendant was received in the family as the accepted lover of the plaintiff; he kept her company from time to time; and they were in the habit of riding out and walking together. Eventually the defendant formed

the acquaintance of another young lady, and was married in 1861. Mr. Overend, in defence, said his client utterly disclaimed ever having made any promise of marriage. True, he had visited her, and kept her company occasionally, but they never were lovers. In the letters which had passed the defendant never spoke of love or marriage; he merely spoke to her about the weather. When he (the learned counsel) made love to any young woman he did not talk about the weather. In one of the letters he besought a journey he had taken in a gig, when it rained hard, that the wind blew at his back, and that his coat got beautifully spotted with rain and dirt. There was an entire absence of proof that any love existed between the plaintiff and defendant. Not a single kiss, an arm round the waist, or a squeeze of the hand could be shown. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £100.

SIX MEN BURIED ALIVE.—On Friday week an accident happened on the Watchet branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway by which four men narrowly escaped with their lives. A short distance from the junction with the Bristol line, near Bishop's Lydeard, some workmen were removing high embankment, and had somewhat undermined it, when a mass of earth gave way, falling on six poor fellows and burying them beneath. The work of extrication was at once commenced in right earnest, and as soon as possible the sufferers were released from their dangerous position. The truck which they were loading also fell upon them. They were all removed to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, when it was found that they were dreadfully bruised, though fortunately none of them were mortally injured.

A LAZY LOU.—A lad, living near Shore Hall, Thurstone, who appears to have taken a dislike to work, deliberately put his hand on the rails of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire line when a goods-train was approaching. The hand was fearfully crushed, and Mr. Ward, surgeon, found it necessary to amputate it. The lad never moved a muscle during the operation, or evinced the least degree of suffering. He had been employed in a boring machine, and had previously requested another lad to cut his hand with his hammer, that he might be disabled for work. The lad declined; and, as it appears he had resolved upon having it done somehow, he took the above means to accomplish his object.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The *Corinthian Times* announces the death of a very remarkable woman at Liskeard. This woman was born in 1811, and when about sixteen years of age the first appearance of an extraordinary disorder developed itself. "She was taken first with a weakness in her legs. The next phase of the disorder made its appearance about the age of 18, which became paralytic; a black thick coating forming on them, which at intervals would peel off in scales, and after a few years this coating extended over and completely covered her face. For more than twenty-eight years she made no use of animal food, and the only sustenance she partook of was a little fluid, or a currant biscuit, which would last her a fortnight, and from Christmas, 1860, to November, 1861, she was never known to take anything whatever. On two or three occasions since then she was persuaded to take a little tea or coffee, but it was immediately ejected from her stomach. A short time before her death a portion of the coating came off her lips, and shortly after her death the whole mass fell off, the coating forming a complete cast of the countenance. It weighed about half a pound, and averaged about half an inch in thickness. Her face was without a blemish, and presented a most perfect appearance, but her body was reduced to a skeleton. She retained her faculties to the last, was perfectly contented, but had no craving for food."

MR. BRIGHT ON THE INCOME TAX AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., has written the following letter to the chairman of a recent anti-income-tax meeting at Birmingham:—

Hanover-street, London, March 11.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter and a copy of the resolution of the subject of the income tax, and thank you for them. I am not surprised at the hostility which you describe as existing in the minds of many persons in Birmingham against this tax; in truth, I am only surprised at the patience—I think I may say the culpable patience—with which it has been so long endured. At the same time I regret to say that I cannot see the wisdom of the course you recommend with a view to procure the repeal or alteration of the tax, and it does not appear to me to offer any prospect of success. I cannot, therefore, pledge myself to act as you wish—that is, to undertake "to divide the House against the present income-tax law on every possible occasion."

The evil of which you complain is not to be got rid of through the direct action of Parliament; and the course you recommend to my colleague and to myself would, I fear, only subject you to disappointment and us to ridicule. The House of Commons, and I may say Parliament as a whole, including both Houses, finds no special grievance in heavy expenditure and heavy taxation, and the inequalities of which you justly complain tell in favour of the rich, and especially in favour of the owners of what is called real property. It is not from Parliament, therefore, in the first instance, that you are to look for redress.

The income tax was imposed in the year 1842 to enable Sir Robert Peel to begin the reform of the tariff. The tariff has been to a great extent reformed; and although the customs duties produce more now than they did in 1842, the income tax remains with a heavier pressure and a wider field. The cause is on the surface. Parliament consents now to an annual expenditure about twenty millions in excess of that of 1842, and the income tax raises one-half of the increased taxation required by this increased expenditure. If I complain to Government or to Parliament that this expenditure is unnecessary, and this taxation burdensome, Government and Parliament tell me that the nation is not of my opinion, and that the people do not blame the one or suffer sensibly under the other.

I believe a very heavy taxation can rarely—perhaps never—be levied with much regard to justice. In this country, where the rich only govern, equality and fairness in taxation are impossible. The rich may spend the public revenues with a careless prodigality; but they will fight with a desperate unity of purpose to place the burden on the whole people with little regard to the means of those who are to bear it. In the United Kingdom there are seven millions of men who pay taxes, and of these about six millions are never consulted as to the amount which shall be spent, or the mode in which it shall be raised. Of the one million who are apparently consulted it may be said that political power is so unequally apportioned among them that less than one-fourth of them nominally elect a majority of the members of the House of Commons, by which seventy millions of taxes are annually collected from seven millions of men, and which determines the mode in which this vast sum shall be raised, and how it shall be expended.

I have now had an experience of nearly twenty years in the House of Commons, and during that time I have given such assistance as I could to every attempt to keep down expenditure and to make taxation more equal and more just. The expenditure is now twenty millions more than it was when I entered Parliament. Since 1853-4, when Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell led the nation into war with Russia, the public exchequer has been open to the rapacity of the military services, and they have revelled without check in the wealth which industry has created. These old statesmen, steeped in the traditions of the last generation, conceive the grandeur of a country to consist in the vastness of its taxation and the extent of its military preparations; and they have succeeded in so exciting the fears and imposing upon the understandings of the middle classes of the people as to induce them to tolerate a constantly-growing extravagance in the executive Government and a burden of taxation which in a time of peace would have driven their forefathers into revolt.

The English middle class believes itself to be represented, while its representation is mainly a fraud. The great mass of the people are purposely excluded from all representation. Force is no longer used as the instrument of tyranny amongst us; but fraud, and delusion, and alarm, and panic are found in our day more profitable than force. I write to you, who, in respect to the subject of our correspondence, are a representative of the middle class; and I say that until that great class, in many things so intelligent, so moral, and when it rises to any great duty, so powerful, shall exclude public affairs for itself, and shall shake itself free from the impositions which are so impudently practised upon it, I see no hope of any sensible diminution of the burden of taxation, or of any more just apportionment of that taxation from which it is impossible to escape. If the middle class prefer an alliance with the aristocracy and ruling party to the co-operation and help of the great nation now excluded from the franchise and from all political power, they must be content with a profligate government expenditure, and a taxation burdensome from its amount and insulting from its inequality and injustice.

I hope I need not tell you how glad I shall be to witness an expression of public opinion in favour of economy. The old watchwords of the Liberal party were "Peace, retrenchment, and reform." Of late years, under the leadership of statesmen who care for none of these things, the party has become enfeebled, debauched, and humiliated, and has trampled in the dust the only principles on which it had any pretence to become a party.

I cannot give you any hope of diminished or more equal taxation from the House of Commons. I should only add another to the many delusions practised on the people if I were to tell them, after nearly twenty years' experience, that anything can be done there, in your direction, except under a pressure which cannot be resisted, and which can only come from without. I shall rejoice if that pressure be created, and it will give me infinite satisfaction to assist it and to obey it.

I am, with great respect, yours sincerely,
JOHN BRIGHT.

To John S. Manton, Esq., Regent Works, Birmingham.

LAW AND CRIME.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT, a well-known author, has got into Chancery. It is not customary among the public in general to be satisfied in such a position, and the *genus irritabile vatum*, with few exceptions, finds itself irresistibly out of its element in a court of law, much less of so-called "equity," which, for subtlety, technical refinement, antiquity of procedure, and dependence upon traditional procedure, is to the unlucky client ordinarily ten times as inexplicable, unintelligible, and apparently unjust as the courts in which a decision generally depends upon a preponderance of evidence. Mr. Howitt some years since contracted with a publishing firm to allow them the right of sale of one of his works for four years. The work was published by the firm. The four years expired, and the firm continued to sell the book, alleging as an excuse that they had printed a certain number of copies of which they had not been able to dispose by the expiration of the term. Mr. Howitt moved for an injunction to restrain such sale. Vice-Chancellor Wood decided.

That the purchase of the copyright carried with it the right of printing and publishing, and the defendant was entitled to continue selling, after the expiration of the four years' term, the stock printed by him under his name. The Copyright Acts were directed against unlawful printing, and, whereas in this case the defendant had been assigned the right of lawfully printing the work, he was at liberty to sell at any time what he had printed. It had been suggested that the effect might be to destroy the copyright in the author altogether, as the publisher who had purchased the copyright for a limited period only might, during that period, print off copies enough to last for all time. But a publisher was not likely to incur the useless expense of printing copies enough to exhaust the demand for all time, and have them lying upon his hands unprofitably. Besides this, even if the effect of a sale for four years might operate in this way to deprive the author of all copyright in his work, the answer was that he had not guarded himself against such a contingency. If a manifest case of fraud upon the author were established, the Court would know how to deal with it; but nothing of the sort was shown. The defendants had acted quite bona fide, and were making a perfectly legitimate use of their contract, and the motion must be refused.

With this decision Mr. Howitt appears dissatisfied. In a letter to a contemporary he complains that the Vice-Chancellor carefully overlooks the clause limiting the right of sale, and asks why a special contract should not be as binding between authors and publishers as between other classes of the community? Such is the case as it stands, and we record it as one of some public interest. With every respect to the judgment of the learned Vice-Chancellor, we must say that Mr. Howitt appears to have some right on his side. A publisher printing under such an agreement as that mentioned must, it seems to us, print to some extent at his own risk. Four years is a long time—quite sufficient to afford opportunity to ascertain the probable call for a work, and, as Mr. Howitt adds, the publishers could at any time within the four years have sold any surplus stock without rendering the purchaser liable under the terms of the agreement, which only concerned the first sale. It is said that the publishers have still a large stock on hand. Here is an answer at once to Sir W. P. Wood's allegation that publishers would not be likely to print copies unprofitably. Either the defendants have actually done so, or they have printed to their own unfair profit, and to the consequent loss of the plaintiff by the prospective sale after the termination of their interest. However, it was only the preliminary motion for an injunction on which Mr. Howitt was defeated, and, as the costs were ordered to be costs in the cause, we may yet hope for his success on the main issue, whatever that may be, if he be in the right.

Curious are the ways of the law to the uninitiated. A correspondent forwards us a printed circular written in high indignation against a county-court Judge of a district in what our friend terms "Western Barbary," a polite synonym for Penzance, the Land's End, and that way. Our friend, whom we will call V., sues a customer for goods supplied. Plaintiff produces a written order, proves delivery and value of the goods, and is nonsuited, to his great disgust. He does not perceive that "producing" the written order is nothing so far as evidence is concerned, unless he prove it to have been written or sent by defendant. Then, again, V. is dissatisfied with the Judge's decision in another case, and applies, the day after the hearing, for a new trial, when the Judge kindly directs him to give the necessary statutory notices. V. serves one upon his opponent's attorney, who happens to be in court, but who excuses himself from receiving service on the ground that he is not then engaged as such attorney. V. then, after a delay, serves his opponent personally, and on the hearing of the application is opposed by the attorney above named, now again acting for his former client. Whereupon V. is indignant, and writes to the Lord Chancellor, who has no other beneficial effect than relieving V.'s mind. The matter is plain enough. The attorney in county-court cases is only recognised as such when actually in court pleading for his client. He is not, as in actions in the superior courts, the only proper medium for service of interlocutory proceedings. It seems to us—in fact, we are clear upon the point—that the Judge was quite right in allowing the attorney to refuse service upon him of a notice in a cause in which he had been engaged on a previous day, and in allowing the same attorney to appear afterwards for his client on a new retainer.

The fellow who so brutally maltreated his infant son by keeping his leg chained to a log of twelve pounds weight, was tried at the Sessions on Tuesday last and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The keeper of one of the notorious night houses in the Haymarket was summoned for allowing disreputable characters in his house between one and two on Sunday morning. It was shown that the apartments in the den were filled with the ordinary frequenters of the locality, some of whom were partaking of refreshment. Mr. Tyrwhitt dismissed the charge on the ground that such persons were entitled to "shelter from the elements." This, too, between one and two on a Sunday morning! A belated editor or theatrical critic leaving his labours in Fleet street by a thunderstorm, might vainly hope for such "shelter from the elements." So might the mechanic caught in like manner, not an hour or two after midnight, but during church time. It

would be the value of a licence for a tavernkeeper to afford a few minutes' shelter and a glass of ale to either. In order to entitle one to "shelter from the elements" the petitioner must, it seems, be one of a class likely to seek it in a Haymarket night house.

POLICE.

THE RESULTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—Matthew Ball, a young seaman on board the steam-tug Ether, was charged with causing the death of Mary Aile, aged fifteen, by the upsetting of a boat on the Thames.

The prisoner, with Robert Richards, master of the Archer, was on shore at Greenwich on Saturday night drinking at public-houses, and met with the deceased and another girl about her own age, whom they treated to drink. About eleven o'clock they left a waterside public-house together, the deceased expressing a desire to go home, but the prisoner and her companion persuaded her to remain and go on board the tug, the master directing the prisoner to take the girls on board and afterwards bring the boat ashore for him. The prisoner then hailed the tug, and, a boat having arrived, he placed the girls in it, and it was then pushed off. On arriving near the tug the female who was with the deceased stood up to step on board; but, being drunk, she fell into the river, and, on the prisoner attempting to rescue her, the boat was upset and the whole party precipitated into the water. The screams of the females were heard by the crew of a vessel lying near, and they proceeded in a boat and succeeded in saving the prisoner and the companion of the deceased; but the latter sank, and her body has not since been recovered.

The prisoner, in answer to the magistrate, said he was drunk, but admitted the facts as above stated.

Mr. Traill said the prisoner would be answerable for inducing the deceased to enter the boat when in an unfit state, and then remanded him.

A DRUNKEN BEGGAR.—Elizabeth Williams, an old Scotch woman, was charged with being drunk and begging. The defendant, who has been charged at this court about one hundred and fifty times with drunkenness and begging, is a monthly nurse, and of great trouble to the police.

Bayer, 85 C, proved seeing the defendant seize hold of a gentleman and beg, being drunk at the time.

Mr. Yardley—Why, it is only about a week since you were here last.

The grocer said that the defendant had been three times to the court since his Worship last committed her for a month.

Defendant, with a broad Scotch accent, said she had been suddenly called out to one of her ladies. She did not want to beg as she had an income as long as she lived from her mother's brother, James Thompson.

Mr. Yardley—You are one of the most expensive burdens in the kingdom, as you pass the greater part of your time in prison. I shall see if we can't get some of your means and apply it to support you while in prison.

Defendant—The police insult me by calling me "Mother Williams."

Mr. Yardley—If any one does so I will punish him, but you have told me so many lies when you have been before me, that I cannot believe you.

Defendant—Indeed, I know myself better. I had better bringings-up than to tell lies.

Bovey said she was so drunk that she could scarcely walk.

Defendant—I'm a nurse; and, upon my honour, I had only had a cup of tea. I hope I know myself better than to drink.

Mr. Yardley—I shall commit you for three days.

Defendant—When I come out, I'll—

Mr. Yardley—What!

Defendant (who was evidently a match for the magistrate), after a pause—Come and see you again.

Defendant left the bar evidently pleased at escaping a longer term of imprisonment.

THE FAMILY ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A summons was heard at Guildhall against the editor of the *Behre*, at the suit of the secretary and promoter of an institution calling itself the Family Assurance Society, which professed to have a capital of £125,000, but could not pay an advertisement account for £5 or £6.

The newspaper in question is managed by Mr. Potter, of the trades' unions, and advocates their interests. The society professes to assure the working classes against all the ills that workmen are heirs to for the small charge of 1s. a week. It was, however, elicited in the investigation that of the capital of £125,000 only about £700 had been paid; and the secretary, who represented himself to have become a bankrupt in consequence of benevolent exertions, could give no account of the whereabouts of this sum. The summons was dismissed, and enough was told about the society to make it worth the while of some official person to direct his attention to its conduct.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

A young woman named Mary Moore poisoned herself at Froxbridge last week because her sweetheart had intimated to her that, in consequence of some alleged bad conduct on her part, he intended to leave home and wander as an outcast and beg his bread. Before taking the poison she wrote the following letter to him:—"Froxbridge, March 8, 1862.—My dear William,—By the time you read this I shall, in all probability, be cold in death. Do not, I beseech you, cherish ill-will and hatred towards me, even in my grave. I love you more than I do my life. If I live it must be without you; but what comfort have I of my life? It is very wrong and wicked, I know, to wish to rush headlong into the presence of my Maker; but what can I do? My very soul recoils at the prospect of death."

My hopes and fears start up alarmed, and o'er Life's narrow verge look down on what? A fatherless abyss—a dread eternity. Now, surely mine.

Yet, William, could I but be assured of forgiveness, I should die comparatively happy. I could brave everything for your sake, love.

With these I hoped to pass the pleasing day, Till this fair sun an age of joy was past; Then, old with life, insensibly decay, And on thy bosom gently breathe my last.

I have for ever forfeited your love, I know, by my conduct towards you. I have not, nor have I ever been, as bad as you think I have. . . . You have been kind and good to me, more than many would have been. May the Lord reward you for it. . . . You did once love me. O, William! it is my dying request—do not spurn it—turn to the Lord while yet there is time. You have not long to live—make the most of the time you have. Stay at home for my sake, and be as happy as you can there. Do not reproach yourself for my death. I deserve it; but do think as kindly as you can of me. . . . Once more let me entrust to you to forgive me. Good-by, my dearest William. Tongue cannot tell how much I love you. May you be happy and forget me, if it is possible. . . . I will appear to you after death, and assure you of my never-dying love. [The following is written in deceased's blood.] Good-by, my dearest, for ever—Yours, in death, MARY MOORE. Good-by; be happy, William, for my sake." It appears that in June, 1859, the deceased's sweetheart wrote an extraordinary declaration of his attachment to the deceased, in which he called upon all the host of Heaven to witness "this solemn and binding oath," "that he would devote his life and everything connected therewith to her service." This epistle is written in blood, and concludes, "Signed by Alfred William Pitney, in his own heart's blood." At the inquest the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased came by her death from the effects of laudanum administered by her own hand, but there was no evidence to show what state of mind she was in at the time."

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

A LARGE portion of the recent heavy imports of bullion having been absorbed by the Bank of England, the stock in which is now about £15,000,000, rather more than has been apparent in the market for some time. Speculation and purchases, generally, have been supported, and the market has been in a buoyant mood, for money, by and by, is always in demand. Consols for money have risen 1/2; 3 1/2; 4 1/2; 5 1/2; 6 1/2; 7 1/2; 8 1/2; 9 1/2; 10 1/2; 11 1/2; 12 1/2; 13 1/2; 14 1/2; 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; 20 1/2; 21 1/2; 22 1/2; 23 1/2; 24 1/2; 25 1/2; 26 1/2; 27 1/2; 28 1/2; 29 1/2; 30 1/2; 31 1/2; 32 1/2; 33 1/2; 34 1/2; 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2; 38 1/2; 39 1/2; 40 1/2; 41 1/2; 42 1/2; 43 1/2; 44 1/2; 45 1/2; 46 1/2; 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; 50 1/2; 51 1/2; 52 1/2; 53 1/2; 54 1/2; 55 1/2; 56 1/2; 57 1/2; 58 1/2; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61 1/2; 62 1/2; 63 1/2; 64 1/2; 65 1/2; 66 1/2; 67 1/2; 68 1/2; 69 1/2; 70 1/2; 71 1/2; 72 1/2; 73 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 121 1/2; 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